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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 38 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
13th Feb.	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia.....	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th ,,	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th ,,	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persi-	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Narava	1626	13th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano'	3954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids; they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.. A-9

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave' Karachi about.	Leave' Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class 'Single'	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out ' from Liverpool.'	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 45,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2,184, Saturday, 13th February 10 p.m. *Direct.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 15th February, †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195, Thursday, 18th February

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer. †P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 Tons on Thursday 18th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA,"3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 20th February, caling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Asutralia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captaid	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6388	J. Kinnaird	29th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar 500		891
Bombay to Liverpool 605		957
Bombay to New York 841		1,425
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 446		...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

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SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,250,000

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Antung Hsein	Lisoyang	Pekin
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Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Taingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

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WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.

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Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

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WANTED one MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School Deesa, on Rs. 20/- p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials. Persian knowing preferred.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Deesa. 5339

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem., 8191 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Trained Assistant Master, R.C., on Rs. 200 per mensem.—Apply with copies of reference to the PRINCIPAL, St. Anthony's High School, Lahore. 3112

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WANTED at once a GRADUATE to teach Science in High School classes. One year's agreement essential. Apply stating terms to PRINCIPAL, BEYNON. SMITH HIGH SCHOOL, Belgaum.

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FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

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THE DUST and CHIPS from stone crusher are available for sale. The undersigned are prepared to consider offers for same F. O. R. Bombay.

PAULING, & Co., Ltd.,
5386 LONAVLA.

FOR SALE.—AMERICAN WAGON or FOUR-WHEELED WAGON, by Studebaker, with removable hood, folding sais's seat, lamps, etc. Very light and smart. Never been used, and in perfect order. Price, Rs. 550 or any reasonable offer. On view, 13, Marine Lines. 5302

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5255 54, Apollo Street, Fort.

WELL VENTILATED and COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS, with gallery, to be let at 32, Tamarind, Lane. Business Centre. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises. 5293

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI JEHANGIRJI WADIA of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhai Lane or Cama Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174 New No. 5027 Old Survey No. 1131 and New Survey No. 9401 and bounded on the East by the property of Framji Jamsetji Kathok on the West by the property of Pochaji Sorabji on the North by the property of Sir D. M. Petit and on the South by the Nanabhoy Lane aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1658 and Street No. 12 and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Bai Mollibai widow of Maneckji Nowroji Wadia and Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E., and their tenants and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia and his tenants.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1915.
P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
5353 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Khaki Uniforms for 3rd Regiment of Infantry Baroda Army is to be supplied to Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Of these, 17 suits are to be prepared for the Company Officers such as Subhedars and Jamadars, and 4 Staff Havildars and 740 suits for Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks, Sepoys, Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers, as noted below The total number of suits required is 761. The cloth to be used in making the Uniform should be of Spinner's Khaki Stockport shade No. 2 and the Safa should be of Spinner's Bowden Khaki dark shade.

FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, EACH.—1 Khaki Coat with 5 large and 6 small number buttons.
1 Khaki Safa.
1 Fringe yellow silk mixed with gold thread.
1 Nicker bockers with Nada.
1 Magenta Kullah.
1 Pair Khaki Duxbury's Union Putties.

FOR STAFF HAVILDARS, EACH.—1 SAME AS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

For HAVILDARS, NAIKS, LANCE NAIKS SEPOYS &c., EACH.—1 Khaki Coat Blouse with brass number buttons 3 large and 4 small.
1 Safa Khaki as above.
1 Fringe, yellow Cotton.
1 Nicker bockers Khaki with Nada as above.
1 Magenta Kullah as above.
1 Pair Duxbury's Union Khaki Putties as above.

2 Those wishing to Tender for this Contract should send in sealed Tenders to the General Officer Commanding Baroda Army within 15 days from the date of this Notice, giving full address therein.

3. Copies of terms of Contract and specification may be had by addressing the Quarter Master General enclosing Rs. 2 with application for the same and stamps to defray postage, or by coming to the Q. M. G's Office personally, between 2 and 4 p.m. and reading them on any day except Sundays and State Public Holidays.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, Baroda,
5403 Army.
5403

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1915-16.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 30th January, 1915. 5189

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANIES.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed sole agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer steam coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February, 1915
5330

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION OF SIX STEEL BARGES each 45'—0" long x 12'—0" beam x 2'—6" deep, at Bhatghar near Poona.

Those desirous of tendering may view the barges, now under construction, at the Maker's yard, by arrangement with Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company Bombay.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar, via Lonand.

Tenders should reach this office before noon on Monday the 8th March 1915.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 10th February, 1915.

NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 149 of 1914.

JOHN SANDERS SLATER Barrister-at-Law Administrator General of Bombay European Inhabitant the Administrator of the property and credits of Narsingrao SHIVAJI DHARMAJI late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Ridge Road in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

V/S.

LINGOO RAJANA of Poona Hindoo Inhabitant residing at No. 305 Rasta Peth in Poona. .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of September 1914 the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Saturday the 27th day of February 1915 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed in and to:—

Firstly: All that piece of land situate at Kirkee Haveli Taluka in the Poona District bearing Survey No. 87 containing by admeasurement two acres and twenty one goonthas paying Rupees six as assessment and bounded on or towards the East by a road on or towards the South by Government land bearing No. 86, on or towards the West by Sappers and Miners lines No. 85 and on or towards the North by the property of Gansham Maniram and

Secondly: All that piece of land situate at Kirkee Haveli Taluka in the Poona District bearing Survey No. 89 containing by admeasurement two acres and paying assessment Rupees five and annas four and bounded on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West by the river and on or towards the North by the Land of Gansham Pardeshi and on or towards the South by the Sappers and Miners lines.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Company Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 90 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1914.
J. E. MODI,
5238 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that at a meeting of the MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA held on the 9th instant it was unanimously resolved that in view of the unprecedented rise in flour from Rs. 14 at the outbreak of the war to Rs. 22 per bag at present with a tendency to a further rise, the price of bread from the 16th instant until further notice will be 8 pound loaves per rupee.

THE MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.
Bombay, 10th February, 1915.
5393

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 848 of 1909, O.S.
Maganlal Shivlal .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dayabhai Tapidas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Shivlal the Receiver appointed herein by the Judge's Order dated the 10th day of August, 1914, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Judge's order dated 11th October, 1913, Messrs. D'LAL M. AND CO., Auctioneers will put up for sell by Public Auction on the premises, the immoveable property described hereunder at the time mentioned below.

AT 5 P.M., ON THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1915.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khanderao Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 4139-40 Street Nos. 9 and 1 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under old No. 461 and New No. 2434 and old survey No. 79 and new survey No. 486 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Khanderao Wadi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vasudeo Vinayak and others and partly by the property of Damodar Pandurang, on or towards the North partly by the vacant grounds and partly by the property belonging to Dr. D'Monte on or towards the South by the property of Pranjiwandas Jagoosha and which said premises are in the occupation of Tribhovandas Jugjiwandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Private offers for the sale of the said property will be received by Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas attorneys for the receiver at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

D'LAL M & CO.,
Auctioneers
Dated the 13th day of February, 1915.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D.26

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables:—

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignments.

One box syrup, Lahore to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 2227 of 10-6-14, consigned by Govindram Kahanchand to Morarji Gokaldas.

1 box rose water, Grant Road to Ujjain, P. W. Bill No. 93983 of 13-2-14, consigned by Hindi Dawkhana to Gulamali Allimahomed.

3 cases hardware, Aligarh to Baroda, Invoice No. 8, R.R. 838 of 4-7-14, consigned by J. H. Johnson and Co., to the proprietor Baroda Enamel Works.

1 parcel cloth, Surat City to Jetpur, P.W. Bill No. 50653 of 3-6-14, consigned by Premjee Avchal Mistry to Bai Moghai and re-booked to Surat under Jetpur to Surat, P. W. Bill No. 21278 of 11-7-14.

1 case machinery, originally booked from Church Gate to Khanpur, P. W. Bill 271 of 21-10-13, and rebooked from Khanpur to Sirhind under P.W. Bill No. 21 of 13-11-13, and again re-booked from Sirhind to Carnac Bridge Invoice No. R.R. 1386 of 24-3-14, consigned to Messrs. Marshall and Co.

2 casks grass water, Kanauj to Grant Road, Invoice No. I. R.R. 768 of 18-6-14, consigned by Sitaram A. to self.

1 bundle agarbatti, Pandharpur to Nadiad, Invoice No. I. R.R. 1333 of 16.7-14, consigned by Hari Bassappa to self.

1 box containing iron safe, Balsar to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 60. R.R. 328 of 4-7-14, consigned by Mawji Pranjiwandas to self.

7 cases white clay, Lahore to Colaba, Invoice No. 14 of 11-3-14, consigned by Eureka Porcelain Works to S. C. Dhondy.

1 tin rose water, Muttra City to Grant Road, P.W. Bill No. 15531 of 13-10-14, consigned to Peerad Bhimji.

1 case electric fans, Lahore to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 7 R. R. 099 of 13-8-13. consigned by the Superintendent Lost Property Office to A. C. Patel.

1 bale C.P. goods, Carnac Bridge to Mehmedabad, Inv. No. 134 R. R. 150 of 18-9-13, consigned by Abdul Karim Haji to self, and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Inv. No. 157 R.R. 91194 of 29-11-13.

1 case luggage Quetta to Grant Road, Invoice No. 9 R.R. 810 of 24.2-13, consigned by Karmali Rajaballi to self.

2 drums rose water, Jalsar to Carnac Bridge. Invoice No. 5 R.R. 258 of 27-3-14, consigned by Ismailjee N. to self.

1 bundle cloths, originally booked from Surat to Garha Mandla, P. W. Bill 69788 of 6-2-13, and rebooked to Surat, P.W. Bill No. 18 of 12-4-14, consigned by Trimbak Swadeshi Goods to self.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned day, time and place, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Docks Transit Sheds No. 7, Second Floor, and No. 8, First Floor, ex Prize Vessels "Wartenfels" and "E. F. Ferdinand."

2,200 bags rice, 561 cases cassia, 77 bundles soap stone (curiosities), 1,055 bags groundnuts with shell, 50 bags gum, 35 bundles Mandy flower cotton, copra, castorseeds, 30 cases vegetable wax, 96 cases black bristols, tea, sweepings, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place ex Prize Vessel, "E. F. Ferdinand."

1,000 cases oil, 400 barrels whale oil (these goods are lying in new shed opposite No. 8 Shed), 63 bundles straw braids, 14 cases (tagel) straw braids (superior quality), 20 cases Essential oil, 42 bundles Malacca cane, 16 cases lacqueredware, 9 cases (Chinese and Japanese boxes, cabinet, umbrella handles, toys, mattresses, etc.), brassware, 51 bales hides, 76 oakwood logs, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock Transit, Shed No. 3, and in the Chapera opposite the No. 3, ex Prize Vessel "Lindenfels."

132 bales cotton, 96 bags wood seed, hemp, alizarine, linseed, groundnuts, steam meters, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B & C. I. RAILWAY COY., STORES DEPOT, MAHALAXMI.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd and WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, at 1 p.m., at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalaxmi:—

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks old, brass, zink, white metal, type metal scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight, the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers. Purchasers must accept

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & Co.—(Continued.)

as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company, will not be responsible for their safe custody, and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company, as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT GHAT COOPER, OUT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction, on TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Ghat Cooper, on the G. I. P. Railway line.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami Tenure land whereof the fixed annual assessment is Rupees three and Annas six payable to the Inamdar of Kerol, together with dwelling house messuage and tenement outhouses, and a well standing thereon, situate on the Agra Road, in the village of Kerol, Ghat Cooper and in the Registration Sub-district of Coorla, in the District of Thana, and admeasuring 2,024½ square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under No. 17 and bearing Survey No. 68, Pot Nos. 2, 8 and 9, and Survey No. 70, and Pot Nos. 10, 11, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a private road belonging to Padamsey Naranji, on or towards the North by the said Agra Road, and on or towards the South and West by the vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 97 of 1913, Haji Ahmed Sale Mahomed v/s. Dada Ebhrahim and pursuant to the directions given to the Receiver in the said Suit by the Decree, dated 11th day of December, 1914, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms 21, Medows Street, Fort, a lot of gold and silver ornaments consisting of neck-chains, bangles, ear-rings, anklets, wrist and arm ornaments, finger and toe rings, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

THE
KATNI CEMENT
&
INDUSTRIAL
Co., Ltd.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of
"PEACOCK" Brand
INDIAN PORTLAND
CEMENT.
Quality guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to
AGENTS:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

84-86, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, AT 230 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of 250 Bales Country Piece-Goods Manufactured in The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop, situated in the Chowk of Moolji jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Hormusji Sons and Co., Agents, "The Bombay, Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, the following bales of country piece-goods sold through their Commission Agents, Messrs. Lukhmidas Ruttonsy and Co.:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Kahandas Jamnadas.

56 bales each 60 pieces Thana cloth, No. 171½, 24 yards.

5 bales each 60 pieces khaki gin, No. 2240, 24 yeards.

34 bales each 40 pieces khaki gin, No. 1200, 40 yards.

12 bales each 40 pieces khaki gin, No. 3940, 40 yards.

15 bales each 40 pieces khaki gin, No. 3942, 42 yards.

22 bales each 70 pieces black weft cotton dye, No. 94, 24 yards.

23 bales each 70 pieces black weft cotton dye, No. 193, 24 yards.

24 bales each 60 pieces black weft cotton dye, No. 125, 24 yards.

16 bales each 50 pieces black weft cotton dye, No. 225, 24 yards.

17 bales each 40 pieces fancy gin, No. 7602, 40 yards.

8 bales each 60 pieces fancy gin, No. 2524, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Goculdas Haridas.

12 bales each 60 pieces finished susi, No. 3900, 24 yards.

3 bales each 60 pieces Thana cloth, No. 7300, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Valabhdas Kallianji.

3 bales each 60 pieces Thana cloth, No. 18½, 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

NOTICE.

Sale of old Currency Notes, etc., advertised for sale at our Rooms for this day has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following, such as drawing room suites lined tapestry, tiled teapoys, phonograph stands, dining tables, chairs, clothes screens, easels, English chair, roll top writing desk, chest of drawers, English bath tub, safe, phonographs, fish and fruit and table knives, billiard slab, &c.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 lot Durrie carpets various sizes (Shetrunjees).

1 lot gas fittings, steel, copper oxide, and brass.

Property of a gentleman:

1 lot law books.

By order of the concerned:—

1 lot accumulators of 2 and 4 volts switch boards, table electric lamps, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS AND FOR MUSEUMS, &c.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND OLD INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES OF THE EAST INDIA CO., ISSUED BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY IN 1855 AND BEFORE, GOLD WATCH WITH CALENDAR AND SHOWING PHASES OF THE MOON, DIAMOND SCALE IN CASE, REAL IVORY STICK, GUN METAL RADIUM WATCH, VERY LITTLE USED GREYHOUND BICYCLE AND OTHER THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort.

Seven Notes of the Bank of Bombay issued by the order of the East India Company in the years 1855 and before (A VERY BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION TO KEEP IN A MUSEUM).

1 Diamond set gold 18 ct. watch.

1 18-ct. gold English watch.

1 Gun metal radium watch with alaram.

1 Real ivory walking stick.

1 Gold 18-ct. watch showing time, date and phases of the moon, etc.

1 very little used Greyhound bicycle with Dunlop tyres and tubes and stand.

P.S.—The above things are on view.

These notes are a real treasure to a really good collector for his museum.

Such notes are very seldom seen for Auction Sale and we strongly recommend every intending purchaser to attend this sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 Flea bitten grey arab gelding, 14-2, 9 years, confidential lady's hack and harness horse, in regular work.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefore shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 14th day of February, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 15th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford, Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods, at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915 to 31st March, 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables, ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," (Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay." 4982

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following miscellaneous goods:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, folding chairs, teakwood cupboards, fancy teapoys, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, teak wood easy chairs, and other surplus goods.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Oliver typewriter in working order.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 double door big Chubb's safe.

1 single door small Chubb's safe.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

One consignment from Japan consisting of Cloissonne flower vases, bowls, Kanga porcelains, old China plates, flower vases, Incense pots, Imari plates, lamps, walking sticks, old Satsuma flower vases, Hirado jars, teapots, umbrella handles, albums, carpet sheets, matting slippers, mat-bags and trunks, table ornaments, figures of gods and other rare curios.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. W. Chitts, the following:—

Cupboard, chest of drawers, chairs, table, teapoys, bookstand, meatsafe, wooden boxes, tin trunks, bed, books, silver and electro-plated tea and coffee sets, bread and butter dishes, spoons and forks, mugs, powder boxes, brooches, locket ring, charm, glassware, and wearing apparels.

By order of the Agents of the Spring Mills:—

1,760 pieces grey and fancy cloth slightly damaged by water and mud.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred well-built victoria.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gent's second hand and new bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH COPPER SHEETS AND YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

By the order of Messrs. Volkart Bros., and on account and risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., at their rooms at 16 Apollo St., Fort, the undermentioned goods.

On account and risk of Chunilal Gopaldas of Tamba Kanta:—

567 B 951/1000 50 bundles French Copper Sheets, per s. s. "Frankenfels."

On account and risk of Lalubhoy Hurjiwan of Tamba Kanta:—

678 B 1401/50 50 bundles Y. M. Sheets, per s. s. "Adamsturm."

On account and risk of Ranchordas Nagardas of Tamba Kanta:—

666 B 90 bundles Y. M. Sheets, ex. 301/400, 100 bundles per s. s. "Persia."

Deposit of 25 per cent. required at the of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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Bombay, 13th February, 1915.

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WE ARE SHOWING

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Drama in Three Parts.

This feature will grip the interest of the spectator from first to last. It is full of incidents, and there is not a foot of useless padding. The action is brisk and well sustained throughout.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

6-30 and 10 p. m.

A MAGNUM OF MUSIC, MIRTH AND MELODY

Will be opened to-night by

MISS GRACE PALOTTA AND MR. EDWARD NABLE

On the occasion of

"BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY"

A bibulous farce in one act and three spasms: Spasm I, a laugh! Spasm II, a yell!! Spasm III, a shriek!!!

"Bertie's Birthday" will prove to be the funniest sketches ever produced in Bombay. Last few nights of these popular artistes.

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In 2 Parts (the film, not the lady) a delightful Nordisk Comedy by the same players as in "His Highness The Prince".

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Our gallant Allies in their smart uniforms in times of Peace. A Ride round the Dunes with the Cavalry. Every picture like an oil painting. A Revolution in artist Cinematography.

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The topical & excruciatingly funny review

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THURSDAY NEXT another colossal review

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Sat. Feb. 20th at 9-30.

At the Esplanade Bandstand

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Tickets at the Gaiety.

To-morrow Sunday 1st Show commences 7 p.m.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

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GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA,

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Tickets Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Tickets can be had at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

NOTE.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., Concert will be held at 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Friday, 12th February

MORNING SESSION FROM 9 TO 11

Tuesday, 16th February 1915.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR

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1st for the Most Effective Dress.
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A book of Admission Tickets will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

ADMISSION INCLUDING USE OF SKATES RUPEES TWO.

SPECIAL RESERVED FRONT SEATS AT Rs. 3.

eason, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissible on this occasion.

DANCE.

There will be a DANCE at the Skating Rink on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., Tickets can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Gremio Portuguez, Mahomadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

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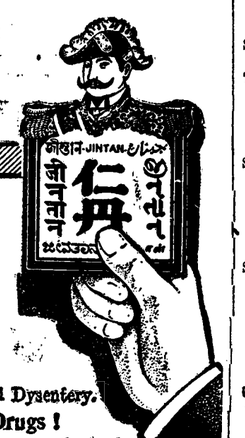

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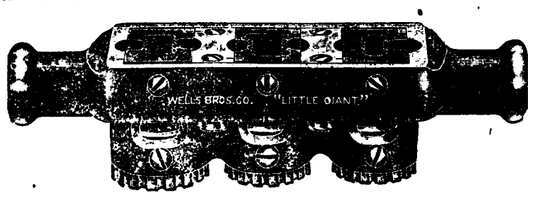

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Quinquagesima Sunday, 14th Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns 268, 242, 315, 202; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 255, 536, 27; Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati, Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m.-Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Praise, List; Psalm 96, tune 142; Paraphrase 58, tune 23; Hymns 454, 220, 371;

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preamon on the Dishonest Steward by Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30, Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Sunday School Anniversary.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m. On Monday the 15th Feb. a public meeting and a prize distribution will be held in the Church a 6-30 p.m., Mr. W. Ramsden presiding and the speakers being Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. F. Hart and Rev. A. Y. Wright. Special singing by children. Collection in aid of Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemascher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys gives the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.
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supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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MANUFACTURING Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

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"In the World's Pocket"—and high in the World's Esteem

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Sole Agents India & Burma.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A-5

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot ,Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	14	1 8
Cavalry. By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1	8
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1	8
Imperial Germany	1	8
The Great War Book. Facts you Sh ould Know about the War	1 2	0 12

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The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War Facts about the Countries involved Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
'Great Men of the Great War.'
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

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107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

Hours 9 to 6

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

No rainfall of importance occurred but another disturbance entering northwest India from west. It has given heavy cloud in the extreme north and has been associated with a rapid rise of temperature in Baluchistan. A cold wave following the previous disturbance caused unusually low temperatures in the regions between Rajputana and Bengal.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan and extreme north.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN PESHAWAR.

KHYBER PASS CLOAKED WITH SNOW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The "Englishman's" Peshawar correspondent writing on the 6th instant says the rainy season has commenced with a twelve hours fall of very cold rain, hills on the either side of the Khyber being cloaked with snow for the first time this cold weather. The rain has just come in time to save the crops.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature continues in defect in the east Punjab but has become nearly normal over the rest of the division; night temperature has risen and is now generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is lower than usual both during the day aud at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly; it has become normal in Sind but is still in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly but is still generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Nizamabad; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A disturbance has advanced from Persia into Baluchistan where it has caused light local precipitation. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in upper Sind and the north Punjab. Temperature has risen and become normal in the western half of the Punjab and in Sind but continues in defect in the United and the Central Provinces and Central India West.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan and possibly in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 12th of February 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.7	58.6	77	0.35	5.21	—2.96
Do. (11th)	80.4	66.5	85	..	0.40	—1.75
Jask	78.4	68.2	63	..	3.17	0.79
Muskat	74.6	67.4	68	..	3.17	0.84
Do. (11th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	46.4	41	..	0.30	—0.68
Rawalpindi	62.3	36.2	84	..	6.67	1.85
Lahore	66.1	41.2	84	..	3.59	1.61
Amritsar	64.5	42.2	69	..	2.47	
Hissar	65.7	43.5	88	..	3.81	0.22
Ambala	63.0	43.9	65	..	7.66	5.72
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	66.5	46.5	63	..	4.08	2.94
Mainpuri	64.9	45.2	78	..	2.09	0.16
Jhansi	71.6	45.5	49	..	1.87	0.62
Cawnpore	67.2	47.7	52	..	1.96	0.54
Allahabad	68.1	46.5	54	..	2.19	0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	73.7	44.2	49	..	0.59	—0.10
Karachi	76.0	58.0	66	..	0.66	—0.33
Ajmer	67.0	45.2	60	..	2.47	1.53
Jaipore	70.2	49.7	55	..	1.26	0.29
Kotah	69.2	50.6	54	..	4.72	4.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.6	48.0	54	..	0.16	—0.17
Dwarka	77.4	57.7	59	..	0.46	0.11
Veraval	85.1	55.0	40	..	0.68	0.24
Rajkot	81.0	52.3	21	..	0.41	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	81.8	49.8	55	..	0.06	—0.34
Surat	85.9	57.3	49	..	0.70	0.40
Ahmedabad	81.7	55.8	32	..	0	—0.32
Dessa	82.1	49.6	43	..	0.57	0.19
Neemuch	71.1	44.8	48	..	3.96	3.35
Indore	76.5	46.1	36	..	1.51	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.3	43.5	65	..	1.41	—0.37
Saugor	70.4	49.6	31	..	1.34	—0.37
Hoshangabad	75.9	47.2	49	..	2.44	1.07
Khandwa	78.0	48.4	50	..	1.75	0.75
Akola	85.2	47.5	32	..	1.60	0.07
Amraoti	83.8	57.1	27	..	1.60	0.04
Nagpur	80.8	63.2	39	..	3.45	1.66
Chanda	..	..	..	..	2.15	0.62
Raipur	76.9	52.6	57	..	1.89	0.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.4	64.1	69	..	0.48	—0.07
Ratnagiri	84.5	66.1	61	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	83.3	69.2	89	..	1.43	0.25
Karwar	85.4	67.0	89	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.4	47.3	38	..	3.22	2.42
Ahmednagar	87.9	50.5	23	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	79.4	52.3	31	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	92.2	63.1	29	..	4.37	3.38
Bijapur	90.6	63.8	44	..	4.71	3.48
Belgaum	80.1	60.1	57	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	86.1	55.3	31	..	2.04	0.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.5	56.4	50	..	2.05	1.14
Hyderabad	90.4	65.2	42	..	0.90	—0.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	73.5	82	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	87.9	75.8	86	..	7.08	0.76
Cochin	90.2	75.9	86	..	13.34	4.52
Colombo	88.2	71.7	93	..	16.67	—5.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	71.2	88	..	4.09	—2.33
Bellary	100.4	72.1	59	..	2.91	0.68
Cuddapah	98.3	71.7	51	..	3.63	—1.09
Madras	85.9	68.3	94	..	24.41	4.38
Bangalore	92.9	61.6	63	..	2.14	—1.45
Coimbatore	94.5	65.7	76	..	4.01	—1.08
Trichinopoly	91.9	63.8	79	..	5.54	—2.70
Negapatam	86.0	69.1	79	..	18.70	—10.13

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/3. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant arrived Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, February 12th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum
Barsano	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
Capri	Alberto	
Egyptian (Transport)	Trompton	T. M. & Co.
Umballa	Buscock	M. M. & Co

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Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co
Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Clan Murray	Woodal	J. Finlay & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Kinkansan Maru	Koizumi	M. B. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Iyo Maru	Okamato	N. Y. K.
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahadurl	Esmail	B. S. & Co
Subarmati	Sahudin	
Sutrange	Hoosein	

V. D. H. W.

Lhasa	Rouse	

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Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Delhi	Brimmer	K. N. & Co
Elysia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Westminster	Williams	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 12.

FOR HULL.

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IMPORTS.

S. S. Capri from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—7 cases watches, 129 cases cotton goods, 10 cases mixed piece goods, 9 cases piecegoods, 30 cases liquor, 70 cases spirits, 35 cases vermouth, 33 cases conserve, 2 tubs cheese, 4 cases vermicelli, 55 cases styrax, 5 cases candles, 2 cases nuts, 10 cases gum, 2 cases 2,725 bags almonds, 83 bales tobacco, 1 barrel acid, 20 bundles skins, 14 bundles hides, 590 casks flooring tiles, 2,786 bags sugar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 12th February 1915 was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .01e inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	WATER. Depth. on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth. on Sill.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	12	m 10 5	23 10	12	m 4 32	19 4
		11 1a	29 1		4 6a	16 11
S.	13	m 10 57	26 9	13	m 5 10	18 2
		11 36a	29 6		4 50a	15 8
Su.	14	m 11 41	27 5	14	m 5 43	17 4
					5 28a	15 9
M.	15	m 0 9	29 7	15	m 6 14	16 8
		0 20a	27 8		6 3a	16 1
Tu.	16	m 0 40	29 4	16	m 6 44	16 4
		0 56a	27 8		6 36a	16 8
W.	17	m 1 8	28 10	17	m 7 15	16 4
		1 30a	27 4		7 5a	17 5
Th.	18	m 1 35	28 2	18	m 7 41	16 7
		2 2a	26 9		7 34a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Friday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m
" 13 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m
" 14 (Sunday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 38m
" 15 (Monday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m
" 16 (Tuesday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m
" 17 (Wednesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 40m
" 18 (Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 40m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 5. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.909 Inches
Temperature of Air	72.5degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61.2 "
Dew Point	53.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.522 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.4 "
Minimum do.	62.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	192 Miles

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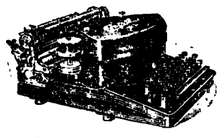

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	Rs. a.
Blouses, white, well-cut and tailoured. 50 dozen to clear. Each	1 8
Night Dresses, really chic and smart, Each, from Re. 1 12 to ..	5 8
Underskirts, you must see these early Each from Re. 1 4 to . ..	5 8
Stockings, open work, smart shape. Black or Tan. .. .. Pair	0 12
Crepe, for Dresses. White with coloured spots. 30 in. wide. Yard	0 10
Crepe, same as above, in double width .. .. .. Yard	0 12
Fancy Ribbons. Latest creations. Satin ground with velvet flowers. Exquisite. 2 in. wide .. Yard	0 10
Ditto, 3 in. wide .. .. Yard	0 12
Boys' Jersey Suits, in Blue or Reseda, Sweater, Trouser and cap complete, good cut. .. .. .. Suit	3 8

Complete Stock of Gents' Requisites at Moderate Prices.

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Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, will examine eyes retinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Peirse, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc

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An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

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Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
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BEST IMITATION IVORY BUTTONS, WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.

Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c. 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

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Special terms to Merchants.

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As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Graham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

The trend of the American and Egyptian Markets within the last day or two affords ample evidence of the strong speculative spirit that prevails, and at the same time indicates what store to place on the quotations from the big cotton exchanges as a criterion of the true position. Owing to heavy profit taking sales prices have sagged a few points, and it is to be expected that when a continuous stream of liquidations are in progress, an atmosphere of depression must necessarily pervade the market.

That prices have not given way to a much greater extent when subjected to a severe ordeal of this kind, bears testimony to the real strength of the situation, and it is now proved conclusively that the stupid allegation of the bear group, that prices had recently been maintained at an artificially high level, were groundless. It may be that prices will still recede a point or two further, as the result of the large unloading operations that are at present in force, but this is certain to be followed by a reaction which will drive prices up again, even higher than they were.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith when discussing the wheat shortage and rise in prices said the determining factor was the highly nervous and speculative markets of New York and Chicago, but that he anticipated there would be an abatement of the fever of speculation after June. What holds good for wheat may reasonably be expected to be applicable to cotton: the former is being unduly boomed and the latter subjected to the tender attentions of the "bear," both positions at present being through force of circumstances particularly amenable to the respective speculative influences.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Feb. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 858,000.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	1 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	3/4
" 7 day market loans	1
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 13,00,000 } Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 }	1/4 1/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	350
" Imports	38,850
Mid. Americans	5.07
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.80
New York Official noon call March ..	8.61
" " " May ..	8.86
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.30
" " " May	8.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	30,773

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.89
J. J.	...
J. A.	4.98
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.10
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.98	4.93
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	5.07	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.19	5.14
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.25	5.21

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
10th Feb. Close ..	4.98½	5.07	5.19½	5.24½
11th Feb. Open ..	4.96	5.04	5.16	5.23
11th Feb. Close ..	4.92½	5.02	5.15	5.21
	— 5	— 5	— 4½	— 4½

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D-1

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
10th Feb. Close ..	7.04	7.22	7.51	7.63
11th Feb. Open ..	6.99	7.16	7.45	7.57
11th Feb. Close ..	6.94	7.12	7.42	7.54
	—10	—10	— 9	— 9

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
9th Feb. Close	8.76	8.90	9.34
10th Feb. Close	8.63	8.88	9.33
10th Feb. 11 a. m.	8.61	8.86	9.30
11th Feb. Close	8.57	8.81	9.24

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
9th Feb. Close	8.33	8.60
10th Feb. Close	8.33	8.58
11th Feb. 11 a. m.	..	..
11th Feb Close	8.26	8g

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 11th Feb.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	67,204,000	Dec.	445,000
Public Deposits ..	46,446,000	Inc.	7,835,000
Other do. ..	115,830,000	Dec.	8,107,000
Govt. Securities ..	24,579,000	Inc	3,255,000
Other Securities ..	104,616,000	Dec.	3,473,000
Notes & Gold ..	51,239,000	Dec.	33,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 32 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	61,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	36,000
Futures at New York March	8.57
Previous closing price	8.63
Futures at New York May	8.81
Previous closing price	8.88
Spot Cotton at New York	8.70
Previous price	8.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8 1/8
Previous price	8 1/8
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.26
Previous price	8.33
Future at New Orleans May	8.51
Previous price	8.58
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7-8
Demand Bills	4.82.75
Silver Commercial Bars..	48½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 11th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	61
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	60/6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid.	62/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	56/6
" Calcutta March April	55/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Paid	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull Paid	7-7-6

METALS.

Etandard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63½
Yinglish best Copper Braziers	£ 79
Sellow Metal	7 7/8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
Selected Copper	69 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15
July-September	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	15/1½
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.	17
July-September	16/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bom and Karachi June.	17/1½
July-September.	16/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber	2/2½

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	week	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls	Bls.	Bls	Bls
Cotton	14,510 Cwts.	95 618 Cwts.	504,374 Cwts	694,131 Cwts.
Wheat	6,931	39,948	222,476	258,262
Linseed	581	8,228	34,5225	149,784
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	651	3 448	38 204	9.214
Gingellyseed	1,397	7,680	107,536	448,057
Poppyseed	..	..	150	2,041
Groundnut	4,767	38,925	201,7 0	368,004
Castorseed	959	23,=28	109,382	224,837
Rice	3,348	49,868	343 754	393,906
Myrabollams	2,275	12,698	115,692	115,936
Cottonseed	12,301	84,089	543,871	1107,533
Mowrasee	483	774	10.050	7,011
Gram	513	6,340	32,468	89,502
Joowari	1,432	15,281	122,601	130,775
Barley	85	289	4,930	2,492
Maize	6	24	820	492

ARRIVALS.

11th Feb. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,614
Central India	226
Barsi & Nagpur	1,195
Berar	5,903
Central Provinces	2,261
Dhollera	208
Broach	..
Compta & Dharwar	49
Westerns	..
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	671
Rajputana	486
Sind	897
Total....	14,510
Total for week	95,618
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	744,000
" same time last season	1,584,612

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The weaker tendency of the Home Market was reflected here, when heavy sales of Good Broach, chiefly by speculators, caused a slight decline in prices, which more or less affected the rates for other descriptions. The tone of the market, if such it can be called, was quiet, very few transactions being reported owing to a Hindu holiday.

We quote:—

Good M. G. B. Broach (March)	195
Fully Good Bengal (March)	133
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916)	174
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March)	159

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

There was no decline in the market value of either jute mill scrip or of coal shares to-day and a moderate trade passed although there was less activity than usual probably owing to its being the mail day. Amongst the sales were:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/4, Raneegunge 21/10, Sendra 14/4.

Jute:—Delta 156, Clive Empire (ord) 11, Fort William 55, Hooghly (pref) 10, Howrah (ord) 117, Howrah (pref) 99/8, Kanknarrah (ord) 201, Eastern Cachar 110/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,725, Hardwar-Dehra Railway 107, Hosiarpore Doab Railway 5 prem; Russa Engineering 143; Sara Serajganj Railway 1 prem; Sugar debentures 99.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted 92-8.

SUGARCANE CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The final memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1914-15, which has just been published shows that on an average of the five years ending 1912-13 the area under sugarcane in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th January.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as under.

	British Districts Acres	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	50,400	31,700
Sind	3,600	...
	54,000	31,700

Total 85,700 acres; 6.2 per cent. below the area of the previous year; 6.5 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

The decline in area occurs mainly in Satara in the Deccan and Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak nnd in the Native States bordering on them. It is attributed partly to the denciency of water supply at the planting season and partly to rotation. Baroda and Kathiawar on the other hand report extended cultivation owing to better water supply and Ahmednagar had greater facilities on the Godavari Canal. In Sind the water supply was favourable.

Season.—As already reported the crop suffered a little from heavy rains in July-August, but later on it improved under favourable conditions and has generally done well everywhere except in Sholapur and in the Eastern parts of the Karnatak where it has suffered from deficiency of water supply and yielded only a fair crop. The crop in Sind is reported to be fairly good.

Outturn.—In Gujarat full normal outturn has been reported from Kathiawar and parts of Baroda and Surat. Elsewhere the yield varies between 67 to 85 per cent. of it. In the Deccan, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar have yielded almost a full crop, while the yield in Sholapur and Satara Jahagirs is returned between 67 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the Kolhapur crop is reported at about 2/3rds of the normal; elsewhere it ranges between 67 to 85 per cent. of it. The Konkan crop has yielded between 90 to 100 per cent. In Sind the yield is reported to be 3/4th of the normal at Hyderabad; elsewhere 2/3rd of it.

The total outturn stands as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	1,47,700	76,500
Sind	4,800	...
	1,52,500	76,500

Total 2,29,000 tons; 0.5 per cent. over last years' outturn; 3.7 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

The crop is usually a twelve month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously asknowledged, Rs. 329,500; Children's Branch subscriptions, 4th instalment, Rs. 338; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 300; Mrs. J. Bartley, Rs. 5; Mrs. D. B. Binning, Rs. 185; per Asst. Surgeon Beale, Rs. 170; St. George's Hospital Nurses, Rs. 67; Mrs. Goverdhandas Khatau, Rs. 25; Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch, per Mamlatdar of Kalol Rs. 14; per Collector of Larkana, Rs. 129; Ratnagiri District Talukas, 5 per Treasury Officer, Palanpur, Rs. 471; Mrs. Ormsby, Rs. 100; Kaira District, per Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Rs. 86; per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, Rs. 4,172; Hand-inHand Society American Mission High School, Rs. 8; per Mrs. Ostreham, Broach, Rs. 208; Proceeds Raffle of antimacassars, Rs. 11; Rewa Kantha Panch Mahal Branch, Village people Godhra District, Rs 32; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 905; pe Treasury Officer Nasik, Rs. 46; Mrs. H. D. Gandhi, Multan, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 336,787.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from:—Misses Spencer; Kolhapur Infantry per Major Wightwick; per Daftardar, Jetpur Taluka Court; H. H. Chief of Ichalkaranji State; Dr. Eva Jellett; Mrs. Hancock, Porbandar; H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in commemoration of the instalation of his son-in-law as King of Panna State; Mrs.. Bennett; Mrs. .Bishop; H. H. the Nawab of Sachin; H. H. the Rani of Rajkandgaon per Mrs. Laurie Raipur; People of Raipur Per Mrs. Laurie; Mrs. Griffiths; Kandesh Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.; Messrs.. C. Khusal; J. Kalanji; G. Mowji; H. Amurchand; A. Talukchand; M. Vasonji; H. A. H. Casem; L. Mulji and Co.; C. Curson; J. Walji; and T. M. H. Ebrahim; Rao Bhadur Subnis, Kolhapur; Mrs. Stanyon, Nagpur; Sheth Baginath Ramchandra; Indian Ladies of Belgaum; Poona Branch; Kolhapur Branch; per Mrs. Setalvad; Mr. R. B. M. Choonilal, Broach; Mrs. Myer; Mr. D. S. Vala Bhan Desa, Baraala; Mrs. Broadway Sargodha; Surat Branch; Mrs. Garrett, Nasik; Major Coghill; Dr. Dinshaw Dajee; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, Bijapur Branch; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Agar State and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Nuswadi, per Mrs. Longley; Mrs. Stuart, Dacca; Mrs. Deakin; A friend; Mrs. H. F. Weston; Mrs. Bray, Calcutta; Mrs. Heycock, Barrackpore; Mrs. C. N. Wadia; Mrs. Hawes; Mr. F. Todd, Rawalpindi; Mr. A. R. Bennett; Mr. S. F. Sutaria, Preventive Service Club; U. P. Ladies Association; Laddie Matthews; Miss Themi Sethna; Mrs.. Rhenius, the Byculla Club; Mr. Mehta, Mr. Sowerly; Mrs. H. F. Weston; Mr. G. G. Desai, Surat; Mr. J. Khandalawalla, Baroda; Mr. W. J. Connell, Jalgaon; Mrs. Brierly; Mr. E. M. Hossack and Mr. J. M. D'Souza.

NAVAL BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 18,180-15-6; Subscribed on S. S. "City of London", Rs. 78-12-0; per Mrs. E. F Benn, Mascat, Rs. 55; Lady Scott, Rs. 50; Messrs. Allana Munji and Co.. Rs. 20; Mr. Meghji Chapsi Rs. 15; Mrs. Stringfellow, Rs. 15; Mr. M. A. K. MaKawee, Rs 15; Bakar Bashahil, Rs. 15; Mr. Syed A. Albar, Rs. 10; Mr. Abdoola Jarhoom, Rs. 10; Mr. Alli Ahmed Roge, Rs. 10; Mr. Mahboob Farhat, Rs. 10; Mr. Syed A. Bagned, Rs. 10; Mr. Ahmed O. Bilfagi, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 99; Total Rs. 18,603-11-6.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from:—

A Friend; Mrs. J. Morris; Mrs. E. C. Eyres; Agra Club Working Party; Miss G. Haines; Anon (Jaunpur); Mrs. Jhonstone, Hyderabad; Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. N. M. Wadia; Mrs. C. B. Bayley, Bankipur; A Friend; Mr. Justice McLeod; Mrs. Maughan; Mrs. E. C. Eyres; Mrs. H. Pirrie; Mrs. Woods; Mr. Bolus.

Shrimatee Bai Saheb Puttaraje Dafle Rani Saheb of Jath, Rs. 100; The Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Rs. 50; Lady Petit's Children, Rs. 40; Jajji Framji J. Cama, Rs. 20; Mrs. H. P. Sethna, Rs. 20; Homi and Jamshed Bhabha, Rs. 25; Lady Mehta, Rs. 25; Two Members of the Parsee Swimming Club, Rs. 25; Rutty and Coonie, Rs. 10; Dina and Hoshi, Rs.. 10; Mehar, Rs. 8; Baby R. Billimoria, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 338.

WHY HE WAS PROBELGIAN.

When Mr. Alexander Powell, an American writer, left Antwerp after the German occupation he was as pro-Belgian, he tells us in "Fighting in Flanders" (Heinemann), as though he had been born under the Belgian flag. We give the reason of his conversion in his own language:

"I had seen a country, one of the loveliest and most peaceable in Europe, invaded by a ruthless and brutal soldiery; I had seen its towns and cities blackened by fire and broken by shell; I had seen its churches and its historic monuments destroyed; I had seen its highways crowded with hundred homeless fugitives; I had seen its fertile fields strewn with the corpsesa of what had once been the manhood of the nation; I had seen its women left husbandless and its children left fatherless; I had seen what was once a Garden of the Lord turned into a land of desolation; and I had seen its people—a people whom I, like the rest of the world, had always thought of as pleasure-loving, inefficient, easy-going—I had seen this people I say, aroused, resourceful, unafraid, and fighting, fighting, fighting. Do you wonder that they captured my imagination, that they won my admiration? I *am* pro-Belgian; I admit it frankly. I should be ashamed to be anything else."

A CALCUTTA HOUSE-SEARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Bengal C. I. D. last night raided the house and shop of Purna Chunder Dass of Wellesley street. During the search, which it is understood was in connection with the Madaripur Bomb Outrage, nothing incriminating was found and no arrest made.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

AN APPEAL IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

Complaints continue to reach us with regard to the treatment of the political prisoners who are interned in the penal settlement on the Andaman Islands, says "India." The matter is one with which we would gladly not deal at the present moment: but the complaints are so insistent, and are so grave in their character that we feel bound to call attention to them. It is true that, as the result of agitation in the Press, visits were paid to Port Blair by Sir Reginald Craddock, the Home Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Sir Pardey Lukis, the Director of the Indian Medical Service: but although an opportunity was given to certain of the prisoners to state their grievances, it does not appear, from the information at our disposal, that any substantial attempt was made to meet them.

In our view, no political prisoners should have been sent to the Andamans at all. The penal settlement there is a hideous blunder: and its continued existence is entirely out of keeping with modern ideas of jail administration. In any case, the convicts who are there are undergoing punishment for crimes which are not only of the most serious character, but involve moral turpitude. It is altogether wrong to assign to the same category men whose only offence has been to write a "seditious" article or to despatch a "seditious" telegram.

But if political prisoners must be sent to the Andamans, it is surely not too much to ask that both there and in the central jails in India, they shall not receive severer treatment than that which is experienced by ordinary prisoners. We do not want to make too much of this, but we do not like the stories which reach us of political prisoners travelling in heavy bar fetters. In case our readers do not know what is meant by bar fetters, we will explain. An iron bar is added to the leg fetters which keeps the legs at a distance of one and a half feet apart and reduces free movement to a minimum. It is a form punishment which is ordinarily only applied to the most refractory prisoners and should, in our judgment, be altogether abolished. We hear also of educated men, imprisoned for political offences, being put to the hard manual labour involved in such tasks as the oil-mill and coir pounding.

Our confidence remains unshaken in the sense of humanity and justice which marks the administration of Lord Hardinge. The idea of revenge, we are, sure, never crosses his mind in connection with these misguided men: and we do not for a moment believe that he has any knowledge of the complaints to which we refer. We have only one object in calling attention to them, and that is to enlist the Viceroy's sympathy in a practical manner. If an amnesty be deemed impracticable, let the political prisoners be interned in India itself: and while all reasonable precautions are taken, let them be treated as political prisoners would be treated in this country, until their sentences have expired.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 11.

Among the business before the Mysore Legislative Council yesterday was an emergency legislation for the continuance of the bill to extend the operation of the recent enactments. It was passed through all steges. Interpellations bulked largely on the agenda paper. In reply to a non-official member the Government said that the trial of 199 rioters in the Kannegal Case of 1912 cost the State Rs. 21,290. Convictions resulted as against 79 persons and while the promotion of one officer was stopped, the shortcomings of the other officers were departmentally noticed. The riot was more or less unforeseen.

Replying to questions concerning railway progress in Mysore, Mr. D. M. Narsinga Row said that 237 miles of line were under construction at the total cost of Rs. 10,026,044. There was every reason to hope that the railways will in the course of time not only pay the interest charges on the capital outlay but also form an increasing source of revenue to the Government. The question of connecting Nanjangud with Erode or some other point on the South Indian Railway is under correspondence with the Government of India.

On the subject of the separation of judicial functions from executive the reply was that the matter did not appear to the Government to be as urgent as the form of the question would seem to import, but it was receiving attention so as to allow suitable changes consistent with the financial and other considerations to be introduced.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

It is understood that the Assam Labour Bill will not be quite ready for introduction at the meeting of Imperial Legislative Council on the 23rd instant.

Various resolutions relating to railways, sugar industry and other subjects have been sent into the Legislative Department and directions regarding these will be given after the Viceroy returns to Delhi next week..

The Indian Steam Vessels Bill is to be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council during the current session at Delhi.

The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State their opinion on the question of amendment of the parliamentary statutes relating to India. Their views on the consolidation of those statutes have already been sent home.

It Goes Down Easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D-2

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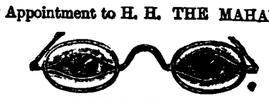

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Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

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Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Races, Second Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association ordinary general meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 3 p.m.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Musical Concert; Sandhurst Road, 9-30 p.m.
English Mails due, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Departure of Homeward English Mail Steamer.
Gremio Portuguez Dance, Skating Rink.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Musical Concert, 4-30 p.m.
Sanatan Dharma Education Committee's Annual Prize Distribution, Shree Krishna Lodge, Carel Street, Kalbadevi, 4-45 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Bombay Arts Society's Exhibition: Last Day.
Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Bank of India, annual general meeting, Orient Buildings, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, Third Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SITUATION WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE.—Jan. 25th, at Dera, Ismail Khan, the wife of G. D. Fanshawe, Post Office of India, of a son.

DOUGLAS.—On the 3rd February, at Roberts Nursing Home, Indore, the wife of Major W. B. Douglas, of a son.

"SILVER WEDDING."

SINGLEHURST—PRICE—At 4 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd February, 1890, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, Thomas Singlehurst, Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., son of the late Thomas Augustus Singlehurst, Ordnance Dept., Bombay, to Lucretia Charlotte, daughter of the late William Price, of the Bombay City Police Force, and sister of the late Harry Brewin, D.S.P., Surat.

DEATHS.

WARD.—At Southsea, on the 31st January 1915, George Ernest Ward, late I.C.S., aged 77 years. (By cable.)

LESLIE.—Killed in action in France, Lieut. William Robert Norman Leslie, 1st Gloucesters, only son of Lt.-Col. William Leslie, C.M., Dehra—much beloved.

MANSFIELD.—On the 26th January, Captain R. G. R. Mansfield, Princess Patricia's Regiment, Canadian Contingent, the beloved son of Mrs. R. A. Gamble, killed in action in France.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 13.

1. Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing on Sunday morning next. Train leaves Church Gate 7-5 a.m.
2. Parades for the week ending February 20th:—
Monday the 15th Inst.—Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress. Mufti.
Tuesday 16th Inst.—Santa Cruz "C" and "D" Troops. Rendezvous Camp Riding School 7 a.m. punctually. Dress. Drill Order Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Wednesday 17th Inst.—Fort "A" and "B" Troops at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Thursday evening 18th Inst.—5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress. Mufti.
Friday the 19th Inst. Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
3. Drill and Instruction.—Trooper R. G. Ridland, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles is attached to this Corps for Drill and Instruction.
4. Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave on medical certificate:—Trooper G. M. Rose.
5. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 13.

69. Week-end Camp.—"C", "D" and "F" Companies will parade at Church Gate Station at 3-15 p.m. to-day Saturday February 13th. Further orders will be issued by Officers Commanding the above Companies.
1091. Mobilization. Guards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 2 N.-C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on and from 10th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Water-bottles. Next for duty.—"C" Company, commencing Wednesday night, February 17th.
61. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allocted as follows:—
Saturday afternoon the 13th, "G" Company Class Firing by 1-25 p.m. train.
Sunday 14th Inst, "G" Company Class Firing.
Monday 15th Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Tuesday morning 16th Inst. "H" Company Class Firing.
Wednesday morning 17th Inst. "H" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
62. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 20th:—
"A" Company.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.
"C" Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. Company Drill at Head-Quarters. Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Head-Quarters.
"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Government Telegraph Quarters.
"E" Coy.—Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m. Signalling class at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Motor Cyclist Section, parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. Tuesday and Thursday. Dress.—Drill Order.
"F" Coy.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"G" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the Gmykhana for Andheri and Pali Hill residents.
Recruits and Special Reserve, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

Until further orders company parades are to be devoted to Extended Order and Fire Discipline in preparation for Field training. Day and Night Outposts should be practised on one parade prior to Week-end Camp for which companies are detailed as follows:—
Saturday, February 13th "C" "D" and "F" Coys.
Saturday, February 20th "A" "B" and "E" Coys.
Saturday, February 27th. As detailed leter.

Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will probably take place on Monday, March 1st (Holi Holiday.)
Buglers—Buglers as detailed will parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. for Bugle practice.

45. Mobilization Kit.—Kit Bags are ready for issue and can be obtained from the Clothing Stores at Headquarters between the hours of 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturdays.
63. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy.—No. 8298 Vol. R. Cedraschi.
64. Proficiency Examination.—The written portion of the examination will be held at 6 p.m. on Friday February 19th. Dress.—Mufti. Place will be notified later.
There will be a Lecture for candidates at Head-Quarters on Wednesday morning February 17th at 7-15 a.m. Candidates should study carefully F. S. R. Part I 1914. Chapters V, VI & VII.
All candidates, who were examined in Drill on the 12th Instant should attend the written examination.
65. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 10th Instant.
No. 32. The undermentioned Officer is granted 12 months' leave on urgent private affairs, ex: India, with effect from 7th November 1914:—
Captain G. W. Talbot, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Salsette sailing to-morrow:—
Anderson, Mr. J. A.; Campbell, Mr. J.; Higginson, Mr. W.; Mills, Mr. J.; Monohan, Rev. C. H. and Mrs.; Robins, Mr. E. J.; Sarup, Mr. Baljiv.; Jones, Mr. Vaughan, Edwards Mr.; Weller Mrs.; Gordon Walker Mr. A. L.; Robinson Mr. J. F.; Doherty Mr.; Brock Mrs., infts. and ayah; Brown Mr. George; Woolf Mr. D.; Hogarth Miss.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.:—
March—"Cinematographo National" Gimenez.
Overture—"Masaniello" ..... Auber.
(a) Serenade—"When Malindy Sings."
(b) Sketch—"The Water-Melon Fete." Thurban.
Selection—"The Girl in the Train"..... Fall.
Valse—"Luna" ..... Lincke.
(a) Dance—"Mystic Beauty"..... Finck.
(b) Patrol—"The We Macgreegor" ..... Amers.
Selection—"The Dancing Mistress" Monckton.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt. R. M. Thomason V. D. and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Band Stand this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.
March—"Sons of the Brave"..... T. Bidgood.
Overture—"Taucredi" ..... Rossini.
Valse—"Die Hydropaten" ..... J. Gung'l.
Selection—"The Mikado" ..... A. Sullivan.
Intermezzo—"Hearts-Ease" ..... A. Macbeth.
Scherzo—"Sylvia" ..... C. L. Thiere.
Selection—"The Sunshine girl" P. A. Rubens.
Two Step—"The Teddy Bear's Picnic" J. W. Bratton.

GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow in the Arya Samaj Mandir, at 9 a.m. when the debate on "Some Lines of Caste-Work" will be resumed. Mr. Harsidhbhai V. Divetia M.A., LL. B. will preside.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The First lecture in Marathi of the Hemant Vyakhan Malla will be delivered this evening in the Club compound at 5-30 p.m., by Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna has kindly consented to preside.

DHUNJIBHOY DADJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of January, was 516, of which there were 43 males, 181 females, and 232 children.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The "At Home" at Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim's fixed for this evening, has been postponed. The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott and the Junior Class by Mr. D. S. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.

ST. JOHN MOTOR AMBULANCE IN INDIA.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has accepted with grateful thanks a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association towards the provision of motor ambulances for use in India in connection with the present war. This grant has been made by the Association in addition to the maintenance of two motor ambulances at large stations in India, and the offer of an ambulance for service at the Front.

RE-EMPLOYED SOLDIERS' PENSION.

A telegram from the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Delhi, to the General Officer Commanding Poona Divisional Area, states:—
India Volume 1. Government sanction being accorded to admission of pensions in addition pay to all re-employed Indian Ranks during present emergency. Man already re-employed under terms India Army Ordor 701 of 1914 may be given option of continuing under terms clause three thereof without receiving pension in addition pay, or of electing to receive pension, in which case re-employed service will not count towards qualifications for higher rate pension.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., J. P., Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has kindly consented to preside at the lecture on "The Effect of the Present War on Indian Trade Conditions," which will be given by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, (Whiteaway Laidlaw Building) on Wednesday next 6-15 p.m., (S.T.). Admission will be free to the outside public, who are cordially invited. The next lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.

At the same College before the newly formed Students' Union, of which the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. is the President, an address on "The Co-operative Movement in Denmark," will be given by Dr. H. Holst, M.D., on Friday the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.). This lecture will be open to friends of the students only.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

A number of inquests were held at the Morgue yesterday by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey.

The first was into the circumstances attending the death of Leo Ambros 40), a native of Cochin.

The evidence showed that whilst returning from the races on Wednesday last the deceased attempted to cross the railway lines at the south end of the Elphinstone Road station and was knocked down by a passing train. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died. From the papers found from his pocket, the police ascertained that the deceased had arrived in Bombay the day previous, and from those letters his relatives in Cochin were traced.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Another inquest was on the body of Shunker Saude, a lad aged about fifteen years.

It appeared from the evidence that the boy was removing egg from a dove's nest under the roof of a godown at Sesree on Monday last when he fell to the ground, and his body was found on Thursday evening.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The third inquiry was touching the death of a Multani broker in silver named Shivrakantal, aged about forty-five.

The evidence showed that the deceased took arsenic poisoning as he was unable to meet liabilities that fell due yesterday. He left a letter to that effect addressed to the Commissioner of Police, in which he added that a merchant who owed him money had not paid him.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

CAUSING HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Pirojbai Behramji, an Irani woman, charged Dawood and Abdul Latif, Mahomedans, with causing hurt. Abdul was also charged with using offensive language. Mr. C. J. Mistry appeared for the complainant, while Mr. DeCunha defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that Abdul abused a boy named Bala employed in her tea-shop in De Lima Street, on the night of the 31st January. She remonstrated, whereupon Abdul used very offensive words to her. She further alleged that she was then going to complain to the police when, near their house, both the accused dragged her on to the steps of the verandah and assaulted her. The first accused striking her with a stick, and the second giving her blows with clenched fist.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging that Bala abused the second accused, and on the latter remonstrating with him, the complainant sided with her servant and abused the second accused, who returned the abuse. The complainant and her boy then assaulted both the accused. It was further alleged that the complainant had preferred a false charge, as the first accused had ceased boarding at the complainant's shop.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and convicted them. He fined the first accused Rs. 50. He did not give the second accused the option of a fine, as, he said, this accused had used words that were worse than the blows of his accomplice. He sentenced him to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Mistry applied that in addition both the accused should be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

The Magistrate granted the application and ordered the accused to be bound over accordingly

DERAILMENT ON E. I. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In the early hours this morning No. 28 down Jubbulpre line passenger train was derailed at mile 69 on the Jubbulpore line between Manikpur and Narkundi. No passengers and no railway staff were injured but the line is blocked and transhipment is necessary. The Bombay mail trains have been diverted over the G. I. P. Railway via Manikpur and Jhansi. The cause of the accident is at present unknown and the line is likely to be blocked for 48 hours.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP SICILIA.

The Hospital ship Sicilia arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with several hundred wounded Indian soldiers who have been fighting in France and Belgium. All the men had been in hospital in England, and many of them were convalescent.

As the ship entered the dock these latter crowded to the rails anxious to get the first glimpse of their native land. A few amongst them had crutches or sticks, and some had an arm in a sling, but the majority showed no signs of the strenuous times they have gone through, if we except the peculiar look which is to be seen in the eyes of all soldiers who have been at hand-grips with death on the battle-field.

The diversity of costumes worn by the men was great, each man having been allowed apparently to dress as his fancy dictated. Some had on well worn khaki uniforms, others wore the *dhotar* and *kamis*, others again were attired in a mixture of Indian and European garb, and there was one man whose costume consisted of a pair of army boots, socks, under-pants and vest, with a knitted cap on his head to complete the effect. In the words of a European ship's officer who was standing on the quay he looked a perfect "nut"! In head gear, too, there were many different styles, ranging from the khaki-coloured pugree to the slouch hat of the Gurkha, while two young Gurkhas were proudly wearing the regulation British Army Field cap.

The serious cases were removed by the local Ambulance force, consisting mainly of the Parsi Overseas Brigade, to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital or the Marine Lines Hospital, while the convalescents went to up-country stations in the Ambulance trains.

Other Hospital ships are expected within the next few days—the Madras from the Persian Gulf to-day, and the Loyalty from Africa on Wednesday.

SEA PLANES IN BOMBAY.

TRIAL FLIGHT ROUND THE HARBOUR

Large numbers of people assembled last evening in the vicinity of the Docks and on the Apollo Bunder in the hope of seeing a seaplane in flight.

Two of these machines, in charge of Flight Lieutenants and with a staff of mechanics, arrived in Bombay last Monday, in parts, by the mail steamer Persia, and they have been put together in the Alexandra Dock. The first of them was completed on Thursday and went for a trial trip round the harbour. The plane rose to a good height, and was seen by many people. It was in the air half an hour.

The second machine was expected to go up yesterday, and consequently the crowds gathered to see it. They were disappointed, however, for the officers in charge deemed it unnecessary to have a trial flight, and contented themselves with setting the machinery in motion in the dock.

ECHO OF MOULVI BAZAR BOMB CASE

TRIAL OF ANOTHER SET OF CONSPIRATORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Another sensational political case arising out of the bomb outrage at Moulvi Bazar will shortly come on for hearing before the District Magistrate of Sylhet. It will be remembered that during the hearing of the supplementary Barisal Conspiracy Case, now going on before the Sessions Judge of Buckergunj, a convict witness made a statement describing quite a number of hitherto untraced crimes perpetrated by the members of political organisations in Bengal. One of these was the bomb outrage in Moulvi Bazar, a sub-division of Sylhet District, in Assam, in 1912. This bomb was intended for Captain Gordon but it burst before it was thrown and the dead body of the thrower was found in a mutilated condition in front of Captain Gordon's bungalow. At that time the body was not identified and the crime was undetected till the Barisal witness, who was at one time member of an anarchical organization, identified the bomb victim and mentioned the names of the associates of the dead man who took part in that nefarious attempt. The police took up and succeeded in tracing several persons said to be concerned in the Moulvi Bazar bomb outrage. They have been taken to Sylhet and will be placed before Mr. Webster, Deputy Commissioner, on the charge of conspiracy. Mr. N. Gupta will represent the Crown. The date of hearing has not yet been fixed but it will probably be in the first week of March after the Calcutta Special Tribunal case, known as the Mussalmanpara bomb outrage case, in which Mr. N. Gupta also appears.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

LEGISLATION FOR PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

It is reported that a Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners on the lines of the Madras Act will shortly be introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council.

The main object of the Bill is to establish a register of qualified medical practitioners. This will involve the creation of a general Medical Council for the province which will be invested with certain disciplinary powers.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

Two more games were played, yesterday under favourable conditions in connection with the Marryat Cup. One of these was exceptionally hotly contested in the second set, in fact had it been prolonged further there would have been insufficient light. This was when Major Preston and Fletcher met, neither shewing much anxiety to come up to the net and therefore contesting many long rallies. Both at times found their service pay them well, and there was no weakness in back-hand shots on either side. Fletcher put a cut on most of his strokes, which Preston did not, the latter inclined to over-do the strength. He forced his opponent back continually and had him tied up, but Fletcher was very active and got up excellently when seemingly beaten. As the game progressed they both lobbed well, Fletcher appearing to have launched on a tiring out process which found the other fit enough to see it right out.

In the first set the second was the only game Fletcher won, but the second was very different. They were level all the way, and at 5-all one of the longest games we have seen took place. Preston began badly with his serve, but pulled up and "Dence" must have been called over ten times before he won. Fletcher kept drawing level and led at 8-all. Here Preston won his serve and Fletcher lost his after promising to make up for the first three points.

Result:—
Major E. E. Preston beat G. G. Fletcher, 6-1, 10-8.

Bunbury won by rather a larger margin over Cocke than may have been expected Both have a good style and place well with good service. There seemed to be a trifle more "steam" in Bunbury's returns and Cocke tried to cut it too fine over the net, many of his shots hitting the top of it. Rallies were not as long as in the other match as the winner did not have to resort to the lobbing game he fell back on so often last year. Both played a good, open game and though it did not last very long it was interesting to follow.

After a game all, Bunbury took it to 3-1, which Cocke reduced by one before the former ran out with three. In the second Bunbury led at 2-1 and 3-2, when Cocke took it to 4-3 in his favour. Two double faults lost him his serve at 4-all and Bunbury went out with the last three.

E. J. Bunbury beat H. G. Cocke, 6-2, 6-4.

Captains Ward and Yates, and Kilby and Portlock meet this evening.

PRESS ACT AT WORK.

A CASE FROM BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

A Special Full Bench of the Chief Court sat to-day to hear a case under the Indian Press Act, the first of its kind in Burma. In this case the District Magistrate of Bassein had directed the security of Rs. 500 given by the proprietor of the Aung Za Mingala Press to be forfeited, ordered the declaration of the Press to be annulled and called upon the owner to make a fresh declaration and deposit a fresh security of Rs. 1,000 for having printed and published certain leaflets in Burmese which in the opinion of the local Government were seditious.

Mr. Wiltshire, counsel for the petitioner, contended that there was nothing in the leaflets which could be considered as seditious as described in Section 4 of the Press Act.

Mr. Radford Young, on behalf of the Crown, submitted that the contents of the leaflets were of a seditious nature and likely to cause disaffection towards his Majesty's Government. There was a term "Senanaya" in the leabets, having a seditious meaning and he would call evidence to show that the passage had reference to a Burmese Prince, who was thrown into the river by his brother, and was not drowned but carried to the home of the sea dragons and one day he would reappear and rule over Burma and that the British would disappear. It was intended to say that British rule would be destroyed and the Burmese would enjoy rule of their own. The pamphlets were published at a very serious time when the country was engaged in war and at the time the depredations of the Emden were in full vigour.

Evidence was then led to prove the statements set out by Mr. Radford Young and the hearing adjourned till to-morrow.

GANDEVI HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the citizens of Gandevi was held at the School premises on Sunday to consider the celebration of the golden jubilee of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Gandevi High School, and to form a committee to collect funds to add to the standing funds of the School. The proposal was taken up enthusistically by the citizens and students, past and present, of the School, and a large number was present.

Mr. R. G. Sheth, acting head-master of the School, explained to the citizens the object of the meeting, and a committee was formed for the purpose of collecting funds, Mr. Khopkar, the Vahivatdar Saheb of Gandevi being elected President, Mr. Manmohanrai H. Desai Vice-President, and the head-master Secretary. Two past students, Mr. Chandulal J. Shah and Mr. Maganlal Damoderdas Dalal promised a subscription of one month's pay each to the funds, and other amounts were promised by Mr. Maganlal Goculdas, (Rs. 251), Mr. Dayabhai Motiram Kasahwala, (Rs. 101), Mr. Kikabhai Vaidraj (Rs. 75), Mr. Rustomji Bicaji Gazdar (Rs. 51).

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Strange Resolution.

"New India."—The defeat in the Bombay Corporation of the proposition that its Commissioner cannot fully represent its interests in the Legislative Council was a very unpleasant surprise. The proposition is so simple as to commend itself without explanation to reasonable and thoughtful men, and that it should have been defeated when vigorously backed up by Sir P. M. Mehta is almost incredible. The Commissioner is the head of the executive in Bombay Municipalities, and is an official fully subordinate to the Government. He is nominated by them, and the Corporation has no voice in his selection. Thus he is as fully a Government servant as the President of a District Board in this Province, and on any question he is bound to vote with the officials in the Legislative Council. It is true, on paper, that ex-officio Members, nominated by Government, need not, if they think it necessary, vote on the official side; but we do not remember any occasion when any of them have used that privilege. We, however, now learn that in the opinion of the majority of the members who voted at the fateful meeting of the premier Corporation of India, the Commissioner can represent its views, though voting with the Government, and that, even on occasions when its own interests may demand that he should side with the popular representatives. The decision of the majority is equally absurd from another and independent standpoint. The City Fathers have no voice in his selection, and by passing the resolution in question they have stated in plain words that an official, nominated by Government for the place he occupies and to be nominated by them in the Council, can represent their interests, though they can have no voice in his selection. Stated as a general proposition, those intelligent City Fathers have admitted that an official can represent a self-governing and popular institution, which, we had so long been taught to believe, can be represented only by persons who are chosen by itself. The majority have thus laid the axe at the very base of the representative principle, for the recognition of which Indians have been fighting so long. Transferred to another sphere of political life, the City Fathers of Bombay admit in principle that the Presidents of District Boards can represent the districts. In fact, if the Government of Bombay should intend to act on this new principle, they can easily dispense with all popular representatives in the Legislative Council, and thus revert to the Council of the eighties.

An Untenable Judgment.

The "Hindu":—Some ingenious people have a passion for detecting defects in law where none were suspected before, and many of them are, by an appreciating public, credited with having done so, with the commendable desire of having them remedied. If the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay belongs to this class of clever people, we dare say he has earned his reward, for a quixotic decision of his, in a very simple matter, has caused quite a flutter. The facts of the case and the decision are given elsewhere. A passenger in a taxi-car refused to pay the full fare legally due by him because the driver was alleged to have driven the car so negligently as to touch a cooly in one place and the umbrella of a pedestrian elsewhere. It was not the case of the passenger that he sustained any damage owing to this alleged negligence on the part of a driver. And no amount of damage inflicted on the poor cooly or the pedestrian with the umbrella over his head could justify the passenger withholding any portions of the fare, though the persons victimised by such negligence may have a good cause of action. The Magistrate, however, held that the passenger was right in having deducted a portion of the fare because the car was driven rashly and negligently. It is certainly a curious position in which the poor driver finds himself because any perverse or ill-intentioned passenger, may choose to take the law into his own hands and inflict a fine on the driver of a vehicle alleging the most trivial irregularity. The judgment of Mr. Aston is untenable and revolts against all ideas of fair play and common sense, though it must be admitted that he has succeeded in attracting a good deal of notice.

Protection of Children.

"New India"—If we look at the girls here the degradation is more swift and more ruinous. Unfortunately, the tendency of Society is always to conceal unpleasant facts, especially facts relating to the question of sex, and it is the crime of silence and indifference which lies at the root of a good deal of the evil in the lives of the girls. How are these children to be dealt with? They have to be protected against the evil part of their own tendencies, and they have to be brought up in surroundings where they will not fall a prey to the evil influences of others. Thus a one will the problem of the child come to be solved. But to carry this out, universal education is absolutely necessary. The right of the child to learn and to know must be attended to, but in order to carry it out in practice, the whole Nation must rise up. It is of little use for individuals to make detached efforts here and there. The problem is too vast to be treated by either a Government or any other small body of people. The Nation must be waked up to the full realisation of the problem. This can be done by constantly bringing this problem before it. by experimenting upon localities, in order to find out the best way of solving it, and by practically demonstrating to the world that the means are available and useful. In order to arrive at this state of things, the energies of the people, to whom this problem appeals, must be unified. There must be an organised effort to grapple with the task. The seed of that organisation is before the public in this Society. It is only necessary to go and find out the money and the workers required for making it a great success.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1915.

THE UNITED STATES' REPLY TO GERMANY.

It is hardly conceivable that Germany will put into execution her threat to regard the Narrow Seas and the English Channel as a "military area" after receiving the firm and dignified Note of the American Government. In the case of any country but Germany, it would not be necessary to qualify one's expectations, but then in the case of any other country the original threat would have been inconceivable, and it is not safe to assume that there is any limit to the folly of the people who now preside over the destinies of the German people. And we have to count, therefore, with the possibility that the threat was not an empty one. What the German intimation amounted to was that the waters around Great Britain including the English Channel were declared a military area; every hostile merchantship in these waters would be destroyed as from February 18th, even if it were not always possible thereby to avoid endangering the safety of crew and passengers; and neutral ships would also incur dangers in this military area, "because accidents in naval warfare cannot always be avoided." As our readers are aware we have not, from the first, attached too much importance to the threat, because in the first place, it was unlikely Germany would carry it out to its full extent, in view of the probable attitude of neutral countries; secondly, because unless carried out to the full extent as regards neutrals, it would not make much difference to the present situation; and, thirdly, because even if Germany ignored the protests of the United States, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, her submarines could not possibly establish a complete or even a limited blockade of the English coasts.

The command of the sea still remains with the surface ships. The submarine can act only within a limited scope and is purely a raiding vessel. Any attempt to carry out with submarines alone the work of a blockading fleet would subject them to risks and dangers which would end before long in their destruction one by one. No submarine could for anything like an extended period in such limited waters carry on its depredations without meeting vessels of a type capable of quickly destroying it before it had time to submerge, and unless it constantly comes to the surface it is incapable of carrying on its operations. It has to be remembered that, in view of the German threat, the routes to be followed by merchant vessels will be closely marked out by the Admiralty and those routes will be closely guarded and patrolled by a host of light craft capable of submarine destruction. In these circumstances, while it must be expected that the German submarines if they get on to these routes may do a certain amount of mischief, their career would certainly be shortlived, and in the meanwhile the German Fleet would probably be subjected to reprisals in the shape of more numerous exploits such as that of the Bight of Heligoland and Cuxhaven, which hitherto, for obvious reasons, have been more restricted than they need have been. But all this is assuming that Germany really means to "stagger humanity" by what the United States Government rightly describes as an "indefensible violation of neutral rights." If she decides, as we think she will do, that it is not worth while risk war with the United States, an invasion of Schleswig-Holstein and an irruption of a Dutch army on the flank of her forces in Belgium, there is no greater danger to be feared from her submarines than that to which British shipping is exposed at present. For in that case no German submarine, though it may ignore the international rulers of warfare when it is certain that it is dealing with a British vessel, will dare to do its dirty work until it has assured itself of that certainty. And to do that in a large number of cases it would have to expose itself on the surface of the water to a greater extent than would be compatible with its continued safety. The fact of the matter is, as we think will be found to be the case, the threat is a bluff which has failed to come off. It was hoped that neutral countries might accept the intimation of danger and agree to debar their merchant ships from entering the "military area," which would leave the German submarines free to endeavour by their campaign of "frightfulness" to establish a blockade of the coasts of the United Kingdom.

The American Note is the first indication that the bluff has failed. The Note is couched in language that may be regarded by some as overcourteous. But one has to be wary in dealing with German diplomacy, and President Wilson's Government no doubt feels the necessity of not saying anything that the German Government can afterwards advertise to the German public and the world at large as a provocation which made it impossible to discuss the Note in a friendly way. But if the language is punctiliously courteous, the tone is firm and strong and the intention it conveys unhesitating. Germany is reminded, first, of the limited nature of her rights to search as a belligerent who cannot effectively maintain a blockade. She is informed that her proposal is so "unprecedented in naval warfare" that the United States Government is reluctant to believe that the German Government really contemplates it, and finally she is told that if she should destroy on the high seas American vessels and the lives of American citizens it will be difficult for the United States to reconcile the act with friendly relations; and the latter would have to take any steps that might be necessary to safeguard American lives and American property. That is a polite form of saying what the "New York Herald" said more bluntly, —that the first American ship sunk by a German submarine would mean the beginning of war between the United States and Germany. It is not likely that other neutral nations will take a less serious view. It is not to be believed that Germany who has one half the world at war with herself and her Allies will care to bring the other half into the conflict. The strenuous efforts made by her ambassadors and agents in New York and Stockholm and the other capitals have shown how much store she sets by keeping the good opinion of the neutral nations. She may go far, in her present straits, to find a way of striking a blow at the adversary that is "choking" her, but that she will go so far as to carry out the threat her Government has advertised so largely all over Germany we do not believe.

THE ROAD PROBLEM.

Among the hardy annuals that bloom in the debates of the Bombay Corporation is the question of the state of our roads and the dust problem. This question seems at present to be the special care of the two infant Gamaliels,—as Mr. Wacha would call them,—Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Mody, who have succeeded to it from the hands of Mr. McBain and Dr. Collie, supported in the columns of a friendly press by the distinguished author of "Footpath Rockeries." We may say at once that we do not deprecate the discussion these good and earnest men raise from time to time. Their criticism has a specific, though a limited value, of its own. It is necessary that lapses in conservancy or indifference to recognised nuisances should be discussed so that those responsible may be kept alive to their duty in this matter. At the same time criticism is sometimes exaggerated and not always practical. It is one thing to call attention to such matters and another to remedy them. And the Executive is sometimes needlessly badgered. Of this character are some of the criticisms founded on the condition of our highways and byways and on the storm of dust that comes with the prevailing winds in the town throughout the year, save perhaps during the dry days of the rainy season.

It is useful to remember that the mileage of roads in the city has been increasing annually, most notably since the institution of the Improvement Trust with its insatiate appetite for roads arterial and roads ordinary, roads which are ennobled, after the style of the Kingsway, and roads which merely supply a crossing from one confined area to another. And the annual Administration Report informs us how much each mile of new road adds to the annual burden of expenditure. It is a fact that in the last five or seven years the mere cost of repairing roads has doubled itself from two and a half to five lakhs and upwards. Apart from the expenses necessary for the maintenance of this annually extending mileage of roads in good repair, there is the enhanced cost of materials, such as metal and sand. There is also the additional charges for labour, growing scarcer and scarcer. It is owing to this scarcity of the ordinary coolies that the Commissioner had to inform the Corporation the other day that great thoroughfares could not be satisfactorily repaired in a reasonably short time. When all the facts are considered it is evident to any man of business, who impartially bestows a quarter of an hour on the subject, that much is being done by way of repairs every year in proportion to their growing extent and their increased cost. Last year, a Councillor had a resolution passed for the submission of half-yearly returns, divided into three broad sections, showing clearly the half-yearly addition to the mileage of the roads, the widening of old roads, the number of new roads and streets handed over by the Improvement Trust and the cost of their repairs per square foot. The return also embraces, for the information of the ratepayers, what roads, streets and lanes are wholly or practically repaired, when they were last repaired and their respective cost. Such a comprehensive return shows, what is being done, and done effectively and what remains undone. We are no apologist for, or defender of, the Executive. We are more often its critic. But our criticism is always founded on authentic facts and the reports supplied by the Municipality itself. And we are constrained to observe that, so far as roads are concerned, the Corporation is doing its best at present and will be even more in the near future, having regard to the enormous traffic of motors and motor lorries in the business part of the city. When the reality of this road repairs problem is calmly and fairly considered, one can hardly grumble or complain at the state of the roads. But the condition of the roads is a favourite cry with a certain section of the public. And the cry is echoed in the hall of the Corporation, unfortunately without the book.

But taking the roads as they are, and we are not apologising for their somewhat unsatisfactory condition, a condition which the Commissioner himself deplores, we think the wisest and most practical step that the Corporation can take is to have a Road Conference of road experts, a conference of the character that was appointed in London two years ago and to put it to them to advise as to some of the burning problems of the road question. A road exhibition, if it could be successfully managed, would be a great object lesson. We could then proceed to work on the recommendations of such an expert body. But all this spasmodic and uninformed talk is unprofitable and a waste of breath and energy. There remains the dust problem. This we must deal with on another occasion.

Notes of the Day.

Sir D. Johnstone and "The New Statemen."

Everyone remembers the famous incident of the well-known English judge who blandly enquired from the Bench "Who is Connie Gilchrist?", when that celebrated burlesque actress was at the height of her fame. It is somewhat of a fashion in judicial circles to pretend to an ignorance of worldly affairs, but sometimes the ignorance, though equally surprising, is real. Such is the case with the Chief Judge of the Lahore Chief Court who, in the course of his judgment in the Delhi Conspiracy case appeal, informed an admiring world that he had never heard of a paper called "The New Statesman." That journal, though comparatively recently established, is edited by two of the most distinguished thinkers in politics, sociology and economics in England; its contributors represent some of the best political thought of the day, and its articles are quoted constantly in journals throughout the world and especially in India. But apparently its fame had not hitherto passed the portals of the Lahore Club.

"The State of the Law."

Perhaps "The New Statesman" has never heard of Sir Donald Johnstone, who will now be brought to its notice by his statement that it published an article which was a gross contempt of court, which was reproduced in "India," with which, he regretted he could not deal "owing to the state of the law" and the fact that "India" is not published in this country. We do not quite understand this reference to "the state of the law." Does it mean that the state of the law does not allow the judges of the Chief Court of Lahore to deal with a journal that publishes an article which is a gross contempt of court; or are we to understand that Sir Donald Johnstone regrets a state of the law which does not allow him to have the editor of "India" brought out from England to show cause in the Chief Court of the Punjab why he should not be committed for contempt? The law, in this respect, seems to us to be quite

The Paris Conference.

A remarkable fact in connection with the unique financial conference of the Allied Powers which recently took place in Paris, has escaped comment,—that is the presence of M. Bark the Finance Minister of Russia at the Conference. There is at present, of course, no overland route from St. Petersburg to Paris by which M. Bark could have come, and no information is vouchsafed as to how he did get to the French capital. The presumption is that he went by sea to Stockholm, thence overland to Christiania and then by sea to England. But it is possible that he may have had to go all the way round by sea from Archangel in view of the fact that the Russians are not in control of the Baltic Sea, and there would be a considerable amount of risk in a sea voyage from St. Petersburg to Stockholm. Had France and Russia been at war alone with Austria and Germany and Turkey thrown in, such a Conference between Ministers of the Allies would have been possible. But the British supremacy on the Seas has enabled M. Bark to make his voyage to Paris via London, to attend a conference the utility of whose discussions must be of the greatest value to the Allied Powers.

For Foreign Service.

Mr. A. S. Barrow, the well-known Calcutta sporting journalist, who is now in England, has sent us a book entitled "For Foreign Service" for the benefit of Territorials who are new to the conditions which obtain in this country. There is much in this book to commend it to the novitiate and in caustic sentences the author gives very graphic character studies of Mashuds, Pathans, Waziris and the other tribes of the North West Frontier. But nevertheless Mr. Barrow sometimes indulges in Kiplingisms, which are as foreign to real facts as much of the nonsense established in print by Kipling himself. For instance we find Calcutta termed "that hotbet of bad servants." Possibly Mr. Barrow during his sojourn on the banks of the Hughli, had the misfortune to find a bad "boy," but others with perhaps as wide and varied experience as the author of "For Foreign Service," will unhesitatingly affirm that Calcutta servants are as good as, if not better than, any in other parts of India. Again, there is too much Anglo-Indianism of the Die-hard school, about "*natives.*" The recurrence of the italicised word has a sinister significance which we were beginning to hope had already died a natural death at Ypres and the Argonne, and is bad teaching for the newly-arrived "Terrier." But in spite of these few aberrations there is much that is useful, instructive and interesting in this little book, and as a practical *vade mecum* it should be of great service to the Territorials in India.

The Kabuli Menace.

The Kabulis are a growing menace to the peaceful inhabitants of India, whether on the frontier or in the interior, even in the southern-most parts of India. The theory that a primitive people are a simple folk must be discarded in this instance. For combined with their roving tendencies, they have all the vices of usurers, and they spread their tentacles with a cunning and ruthlessness that would do credit to the worst type of that class, even in the villages. If they had stopped there, there would be nothing much to complain. But they always combine the law of the bludgeon with their usurious methods. If the Kabuli advances one rupee, even if he is paid ten times the sum he is never satisfied, and goes on piling up the account against the poor borrower, and if arguments are of no avail, at a certain stage of the transaction, to fleece the helpless victim, the second argument which is always in reserve in the shape of his bludgeon comes into play. Lately we have had many instances of the truculence of these people, which any one who takes an interest in police court cases will have noticed. Then there are the occasional riots where heads are broken and revolvers are used, as happened in Bombay a short while ago. The worst of it is that as a body these intruders command the greatest respect from the police in India, who are apparently too busy looking for sword sticks among ascetics to check the revolver-carrying practices of these ruffians. Some kind of registration in the case of the Kabuli is necessary, as much to protect the unarmed villages as to restrict the field of his financial operations. It is time to put a stop to this growing menace.

Burma's Grievances.

The Viceroy was to have paid a visit to Burma last year, but, as we know, the intention had to be abandoned owing to the European crisis and the domestic calamity which overwhelmed his Excellency. The Burma Chamber of Commerce had intended to present a welcome Address to his Excellency, in which some of the grievances which the commercial community of the province was suffering from were also meant to be embodied. The Chamber has now forwarded to Simla this memorial and from it we gather that the commercial community is very much dissatisfied with the financial relations of Burma with India. In the financial settlement, which at present regulates the distribution between the Imperial and Provincial Budgets of the revenues raised in Burma, the local Government, according to the Chamber, is credited with only half the revenue receipts whilst it is debited with nine-tenths of the cost of administration. The Chamber points out the disastrous effects of this sort of arrangement on the development of the Province, especially in regard to the opening up of communications and its equipment with adequate public buildings. The Chamber also protests against the proposals for enhanced taxation, as the incidence of the present Imperial and Provincial taxation in Burma is already high, as compared with other provinces of India. The memorial submits that the Imperial revenues benefit annually to the extent of 1.1/3 crores of rupees from three sources of revenue which are peculiar to Burma, namely capitation tax, "thathameda" tax and the export duty on rice. There is some basis for this complaint in regard to this unequal and step-daughterly financial arrangement between the Mother Country and Burma and the development of the province has been retarded somewhat thereby. Another grievance equally keenly felt by Burma appears to be the want of a High Court in such a large province. The Chamber appears to be justified in its demand that the establishment of the High Court should no longer be delayed.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy is expected at Karachi on board the H. M. S. Northbrook to-day. The arival will be private. His Excellency returns to Delhi to-morrow.

The Governor of Ceylon, who has been suffering from a sharp attack of dengue fever is now convalescent.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, late Finance Member in India, has joined the Board of London, City and Midland Bank.

Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is proceeding to Debra Dun to inspect the X-Ray Institute.

Surgeon-General Harris, Surgeon-General with the Govenment of Bengal will retire on the 25th March after 37 years of service in India.

Mr. W. C. B. Catterell I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras is suffering from an attack of fever and will not be able to accompany his Excellency on tour next week. Mr. W. H. E. Stokes, I.C.S., who has been acting for Mr. Catterell during the past few days will go on tour.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

U. S. AND GERMAN THREAT.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

FAMINE DANGER IN GERMANY

RUSSIANS' STRATEGIC RETIREMENT

The U. S. Government has sent a Note to Germany making it clear that any attack on a vessel flying the American flag without it being definitely ascertained that the use of the flag is fictitious, will be viewed as a grave matter and result in serious complications.

It is officially stated from Petrograd that the appearance in East Prussia of four new German Army Corps, has radically changed the situation, necessitating the withdrawal of the Russians with a view to rearrangements of the Russian forces and greater concentration. This end, it is added, can best be attained in Russian territory under the shelter of fortresses.

From an Amsterdam message the danger of famine in Germany is much nearer and more real than the Germans had anticipated. All sorts of expedients are being resorted to combat with the grave situation in Berlin. The children are encouraged while the war lasts to renounce sausages and meat for dinner, and to bring to school two slices of bread for the half-day class and four for the whole day.

The struggle in Argonne around the Maria Theresa work has been very violent. The German forces were composed of a brigade. The Allies maintained all positions, the losses on both sides being severe. It is said that the capture of the brickfield near La Bassee was an important success for the British.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that about 60 per cent of the British wounded were again fit for service. He further said that arrangements had been made for Field-Marshal French to send a bulletin twice a week regarding the doings of the British troops.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. L. Wood, 18th Hussars.
Lieut. A. M. Dawson, Hampshires.
Captain C. C Potter, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. G. N. Stockdale, West Yorks.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. K. G. Dannys Somersets.

WOUNDED IN WEST AFRICA.

Captain C. G. Evans, Engineers.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. T. Musgrave, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. Plumer, Yorkshire Lights.
Major Warren-Swettenham, East Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. Cottrell-Dormer, Coldstreams.

UNITED STATES' STERN REPLY TO GERMANY.

"INDEFENSIBLE VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS."

VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

AMERICA'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

"WILL HOLD TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Government has sent Notes to Britain and Germany, both friendly in tone.

The former makes observations regarding the use of neutral flags, pointing out that their frequent use might endanger neutral vessels.

The Note to Germany makes it clear that any attack on a vessel flying the American flag without it being definitely ascertained that the use of the flag is fictitious, will be viewed as a grave matter and result in serious complications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The text of the Notes has been published.

That to Germany reminds her of her sole right as a belligerent of limited visit to search unless the blockade is effectively maintained which the American Government does not understand is proposed in this case.

The Note continues that to declare or exercise the right to attack or destroy any vessel entering the prescribed area on the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality or the contraband character of its cargo is an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that "this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible."

The Note reminds Germany that the United States is now open to criticisms of unneutral acts. If commanders of German warships act on the presumption that the flag of the United States is not used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas American vessels and lives of American citizens it would be difficult for the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile to the friendly relations now happily existing between the two Governments.

The United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government to strict accountability for such acts and take any step that might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property.

CARGO OF THE WILHELMINA.

SEIZED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The British authorities have seized the cargo of foodstuffs aboard the American steamer Wilhelmina which arrived at Falmouth with the cargo consigned to an American subject in Hamburg.

The seizure is justified by the German Government's appropriation and distribution of foodstuffs.

The cargo would otherwise have been passed as destined for the civilian population.

BRITISH STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

HOW A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS EVADED.

YMUIDEN, Feb. 11.

The British steamer Laertes from Java while off the Dutch coast and showing no flag was challenged by the German submarine U 2.

When she was asked to heave to she hoisted the Dutch flag to protect the neutral subjects she had aboard and proceeded on her way, steaming at sixteen knots.

She was hit by two shells but managed to escape a torpedo.

She reached Ymuiden by adroit manoeuvring and good stocking.

PEACE PROPOSAL.

VIOLATION OF RULES OF WAR.

GERMAN RAIDERS CLASSED AS PIRATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Jowett (Labourite) asked whether the Government were prepared to state on what terms Britain and her Allies would discuss peace with a view to ending the terrible loss of life.

Sir Edward Grey replied that recent public utterances in Germany gave no reason to suppose that the purpose Mr. Jowett had in view would be promoted by adopting the course suggested. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith informed Lord Charles Beresford that Government were considering more stringent measures against German trade in view of the flagrant violation by the enemy of the rules of war. He hoped shortly to announce the measures.

Lord Charles suggested that German raiders by sea and land when captured should be treated as pirates and publicly hanged for the murder of women and children.

Mr. Asquith said he was not prepared to make a general statement. Each case must be dealt with on its merits.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES.

SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW ANTICIPATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Asquith speaking with reference to Government's enquiries into the rise in prices of necessaries, emphasised that considering the circumstances, prices to-day were substantially below what the most sober-minded had anticipated. (Cheers)..

Broadly speaking, the rise of retail food-prices compared with prices ruling before the outbreak of the war was in London 24 per cent.; large towns, 23 per cent; villages, 20 per cent.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES.

Compared with February 1914, the increases were:—In wheat 72 per cent; flour 75 per cent; British meat 6 per cent; foreign meat 12 per cent; sugar 72 per cent; coal 15 per cent. All these, except coal, were lower than at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. Milk and potatoes were at moderate prices, while Government's liberal separation allowances enabled the working classes to consume food on nearly the same scale as formerly.

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE.

The wheat shortage was due to the closing of the Dardanelles, ravages of war, increased consumption by the armies, difficulties of transport and the rise in freights.

The determining factor, however, was the rise in prices in New York and Chicago where there were highly nervous and speculative markets.

He anticipated, however, that there would be an abatement of the fever of speculation after June.

There were good prospects for the future with the arrival of Argentine stocks, increased facilities for export of Russian crops and measures making available greater quantities of wheat from India.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on transport difficulties which were largely due to the enlistment of transport workers. The Admiralty was taking steps to place more vessels at the disposition of trade.

Government measures would go a long way to remedy congestion in ports. Other measures were producing good results.

Government desired to do everything possible to guard the working-classes against hardship, but a great war demanded sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith deprecated suggestions that Government was buying up and fixing maximum prices, a step which Germany had taken with disastrous results.

CEYLON CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 11.

A letter to the Governor of Ceylon from the Officer Commanding the Ceylon Contingent in Egypt says, "We were in the first engagement, a night attack, but it was all noise without any serious results.

Sir John Maxwell, Commander of the troops, says the Ceylon Contingent are a splendid lot and have already been given over sixty temporary commissions and another lot of over a hundred will get commission in England. They set all here an example of good soldierly behaviour."

ON THE EVE OF GREAT OPERATIONS.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAW FROM EAST PRUSSIA.

WITH A VIEW TO GREATER CONCENTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

A communique states that the concentration of very great German forces in East Prussia has been definitely established and that they are developing the offensive especially in the directions of Wilkowiszki and Lyck.

The presence of new formations from the centre of Germany has been discovered, and Russian troops are retiring from the line of the Masurian lakes towards the frontier. They are however, holding the enemy.

There have been collisions on the right bank of the Vistula from Myschinetz to the Ostrolenka-Serpeitz-Skrwa river, but only cannonade on the left bank of the Vistula.

The Russians have repulsed attacks in the Carpathians, west of Mesolaboroz, in the direction of Sablonow and east of the Usjok pass and the German offensive against the Roziomoka heights.

The Russians have captured the heights near Rablee, east of the Lupkow pass, after a stubborn fight.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12.

It is officially stated that the appearance in East Prussia of four new Army Corps recently discovered, partly Prussians from the western front, partly new recruits and partly reserves, has radically changed the situation, necessitating the withdrawal of the Russians with a view to rearrangements of the Russian forces and greater concentration.

This end can best be attained in Russian territory under the shelter of fortresses.

Apparently we are on the eve of great and long operations which will finally settle the struggle in East Prussia.

Hence, communiques regarding the future operations will be laconic in view of the necessity for secrecy.

It has now been ascertained that the Germans left four hundred dead when they were dislodged from the Koziomoka heights which they had captured after twenty-two unsuccessful attacks.

The fortress of Przemsyl is exhausting itself in vain sorties and wild firing against the blockading troops."

GERMAN LOSSES IN POLAND.

HEAVIEST YET SUSTAINED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German attack in the centre has been finally defeated. The enemy are moving troops to the flanks for fresh efforts.

The German losses are believed to be the heaviest sustained in any phase of the war. At all points the enemy found the Russian in strength and the anticipation by the Grand Duke Nicholas of each point of attack must have disheartened General von Hindenburg, whose strategic railways avail him nothing.

The Kaiser apparently reached the eastern area in time to see the check and is credited with the intention of leading an East Prussian assault.

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Cairo correspondent says the Sultan accompanied by Generals Maxwell and Birdwood visited the wounded yesterday in the citadel.

Napoleon's reception room and banqueting hall of the citadel are now wards of an admirable hospital.

A threatened strike of 50,000 colliers in West Yorkshire has been averted, the masters conceding the demands for the period of the war. The dispute turned on the interpretation of an award under the Minimum Wage Act.

The "Journal Des Debats" referring to the reported financial agreement between Bulgaria and the Teutonic Allies says that so far from intimidating Rumania this should prompt her to come into line before Bulgaria is in a position to molest her.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

DANGER OF FAMINE NEARER THAN ANTICIPATED

STRINGENT BREAD REGULATIONS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.

Judging from the efforts of the authorities in Germany in the matter of regulating food consumption, it would appear that the danger of dearth, not to say famine, is much nearer and more real than the Germans had anticipated or the Allies hoped.

The Berlin Municipality has required every householder to furnish a list of occupants, each of whom will receive bread tickets, and bread will otherwise not be obtainable. School children are encouraged while the war lasts to renounce sausages and meat for dinner, and to bring to school two slices of bread for the half-day class and four slices for the whole day. These quantities are regarded as sufficient to appease their hunger. In this way the meat and bread supplies will be spared.

The War Committee has petitioned the Chancellor to accelerate the slaughter of pigs to prevent the use of potatoes as fodder, flour from potatoes being valuable to supplement wheaten flour, the Government control of which is daily becoming more severe.

It is stated that the Communal authorities have ordered the daily consumption to be confined to 225 grammes.

A message from Berne says that the recent wool week in Germany having proved a success, it is proposed now to hold a gold week, when the people will be invited to give up gold ornaments to assist meeting the war expenditure.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDED.

FOUR STOREHOUSES DESTROYED.

ATHENS, Feb. 11.

Reports from Tenedos state that four destroyers bombarded the Dardanelles, firing 174 shells.

They destroyed four storehouses.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER.

PORT SAID, Feb. 11.

The Maharajah of Bikanir and the Maharaja of Kishengarh have left for Bombay.

The Maharajah of Bikanir participated in all recent fighting at Ismailia.

"DEATH TO KAISER."

GERMANY APPROACHING A REVOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "New York Herald" states that according to an invisible ink letter from Berlin received in Rome Germany is fast approaching a revolution. "Death to Kaiser" is often found chalked on walls.

It is being recalled in New York that the Hamburg America Liner Boheza arrived there on August 15 last carrying the British ensign and the White Star flag, thus deceiving a British warship.

Mr. Tennant stated in the Commons in connection with the pproduction of all British aeroplanes that the motor and ship building trades had both responded to Government's demands. This indicates the merest fraction of effort made by various trades to adopt their output to war requirements. Motor works plant has proved most useful quite apart from motor making. A Midland factory ordinarily making steel-pens now converts the same material into cartridge clips. Although the Allies were recently described as paralysed by mobilisation all are doing something.

M. Pichon and M. Clemenceau continue to advocate obtaining men from Japan but would have them sent by the Siberian Railway to the eastern front. Others opine that Russia is able to mobilise enough men to utilise all materials.

THE DACIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Dacia has arrived at Norfolk (Virginia) and has not hitherto quitted the American territorial waters.

STRUGGLE IN ARGONNE.

SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

ALLIES MAINTAIN ALL POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Feb. 11.

A communique says:—

On the whole front to Champagne there have been artillery duels and aviation sorties.

We repulsed German attacks in the woods gained by us at Mesnil-les-Hurles.

The struggle in Argonne around the Maria Theresa work has been very violent. The German forces were composed of a brigade. We maintained all positions. The enemy's losses were considerable and ours serious.

There are thick fog and heavy snow in the Vosges. The Germans attacked Lafontenelle during an intensely dark night with two battalions. We yielded some ground but regained it almost entirely by a counter-attack.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS

POSITION NEAR LA BASSEE CAPTURED.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

A telegram from Bethune says that the capture of the brickfield near La Bassee was an important success for the British. The enemy was strongly entrenched but was completely surprised, while in the face of a deadly fire of British artillery the Germans offered small resistance and speedily surrendered when charged by the British.

The Germans lost a thousand killed and wounded, the British casualties being barely a hundred.

The British succeeded on Saturday night in taking two German trenches near Festubert, capturing five hundred men. The fighting was fierce.

German prisoners taken in those two affairs belong to a new class, only recently sent to the front. Some are quite young boys, and their uniforms are brand new.

The British captured an aeroplane on Sunday.

The Germans recently hotly bombarded the region around La Bassee.

FIGHT WITH FRENCH MORTARS.

ENEMY SHATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Last night's Paris communiqué said:—"The enemy strongly bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser but only damaged property slightly. Our artillery replied effectively.

At Bagatelle, in Argonne, after a violent fight with trench-mortars all the morning, the Germans at one o'clock attacked the Marie Therese work, advancing in columns of four on a front of five hundred yards. The attack was shattered by our artillery and infantry fire. The Germans left a great number of dead.

In the Vosges, south of the Chateau Lusse, and north of the Sainte-Marie Pass, we seized a trench by a *coup de main*.

"There have been violent artillery duels at several points on the front."

SATISFACTORY NEWS OF WOUNDED.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S BI-WEEKLY DISPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith announced that about 60 per cent. of the British wounded had recovered and become fit for service.

He further announced that arrangements had been made whereby Field-Marshal French would shortly send a bulletin twice a week regarding the doings of the British troops.

GERMAN GUNS WORN OUT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

French technical experts have been examining most carefully German unexploded shells and have come to the conclusion that the German guns are worn out and must have their tubes replaced.

BATTALION OF WELSH GUARDS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The King has sanctioned the formation of a battalion of Welsh Guards. It will be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Murray-Threipland.

FRENCH SURVEY OF OPERATIONS.

TEN DAYS' FIGHTING IN MUD.

FEATS OF MOORISH TROOPS AND ITALIAN LEGION.

The following semi-official survey of the military operations in the Western Front between January 5 and 15 was issued in Paris on January 18:—

Military operations between January 5 and 15 were greatly interfered with, as regards the Western front, by bad weather. It was a mixture of rain, snow, wind and fog, and the troops fought amid mud. Tangible results were nevertheless secured during this period, such as strengthening and extending the Allies' hold on the coast-line and along the Yser. Other good points were a further advance in the neighbourhood of Perthes and the failure of all the enemy's counter-attacks, the unsuccessful attempts of the Germans to bend the French line in the Argonne, and the maintenance of the French hold on part of Upper Alsace. As to the fighting near Soissons, the net result of the sudden rising of the Aisne and the destruction of the bridges was to deprive the French of the benefit of an offensive movement they had begun in brilliant style, and to compel them to fall back less than 1,800 metres, or a little more than a mile.

As regards the operations on the right bank of the Yser, the enemy was surprised by the Allies' progress in the dunes, and during the last week of the old year, made frequent counter-attacks. To protect themselves against the German hand-grenades, the French sharp-shooters used portions of wire netting which originally served as enclosures for the tennis courts at Nieuport-Bains.

The Germans at length ceased their counter-attacks, leaving their adversaries with a two-mile opening from which to debouch on the right bank of the Yser. The next thing was to establish communications by means of a strong bridge, which was built and called after General Joffre. Although it was frequently surveyed by the enemy's airmen, and was visible at low tide to the German artillerymen, they did not succeed in hitting it, and, to vent their rage, they indulged in a furious bombardment of Nieuport-Bains and Nieuport-Ville, which were both quite deserted. The position on the Yser is thus quite satisfactory. The river stopped the Germans in October and November but it has not stopped the Allies.

In the next section further south, the bad weather has reduced warfare to its smallest expression. In the Arras district there has been almost continuous rain, and in some of the trenches the water is four feet deep. South of Arras, there was some sharp fighting round La Boisselle, where the Germans blew up part of some trenches they had lost, but even this did not drive the French out. The Germans asked for an armistice to enable them to remove their wounded, but it was refused.

FIGHTING ROUND SOISSONS.

Coming to the fighting round Soissons, the operations began on January 8 by an attack by the French troops on plateau 132, to the north-east of Soissons, at a point where the German line showed a projection. Detachments of sappers made holes in the barbed wire entanglements; the position was shelled for an hour and a half, and was then attacked from ten different points. In a few minutes the attackers took the projection and two lines of trenches behind it, without suffering much loss. The German artillery opened a heavy fire almost immediately, and then infantry advanced to the attack.

In the afternoon there were two other attacks, the second being especially vigorous. It was repulsed only through a bayonet charge by the chasseurs. About a hundred of these brave troops, who were surrounded, refused to surrender and were all killed, but they inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and prevented him from advancing.

All through January 9, the German attacks were kept up, the French having to repair their defences under continual fire. There were also two night attacks, also fruitless, and on the following day the French assumed the offensive and captured two lines of trenches, in which operation assistance was unexpectedly given by a body of Moorish troops of whom there had been no news for two days. They had been cut off from the main body, but managed to return just in time.

This fight cost the French rather heavily (548 wounded, the number of dead being still unknown) but did not affect the moral of the troops, which remained excellent.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

On January 11, there was again heavy fighting, in which the French held their own and captured some prisoners, but on the night of that day the situation was complicated by the rise of the Aisne. At ten o'clock next morning the Germans obtained a footing on the plateau and moved down towards Crouy, and at eleven o'clock a very strong attack developed. The French defences were destroyed by the German artillery, and the colonel commanding the section was completely buried by the earth thrown up round his post of observation.

The French troops still held the rump, but they had suffered severely, and the breaking of the bridges made it almost impossible to send reinforcements. It was therefore decided to withdraw part of the artillery to the south side of the river. Two guns which could not be removed were rendered useless.

On January 13 the Moorish troops attacked with much "entrain," but the steepness of the slopes and the depth of the mud stopped their advance. Further east the enemy attacked more and more strongly. The bridge of boats, over which reinforcements should have been sent, was carried away, leaving no means of access except the bridge at Venizel and the communicating road, surrounded on both sides by the flood, both bridge and road being under the enemy's fire.

Under these circumstances the French troops were unable to accomplish their objective, but the retirement was carried out in good order on the night of January 13. The enemy, who had also suffered severely, did not attempt to interfere with the retreat, and the French established themselves in the bend of the river so as to cover Soissons. A German attack on Saint-Paul was repelled on January 14, since when the Germans have been quiet. The French brought all their troops back to the point at which the rising of the river would have necessitated their being placed in any case.

THE ITALIAN LEGION.

In the Argonne, the most interesting feature was the fighting in Courte-Chausses wood where an attack was begun by exploding eight mines under the German trenches. The Italian regiment and a French battalion immediately rushed forward to the attack,—along a 600-metre front. The Italians, in their enthusiasm, went 600 metres beyond the German line without taking sufficient care to protect themselves on the ground thus gained. It was in this forward rush that Constantine Garibaldi was killed. His men captured a whole company, three officers, twelve non-commissioned officers and some machine-guns. The Germans soon made a counter-attack and regained part of the lost ground, owing to the absence of precautions above mentioned, while the French battalion, operating to the right of the Italians, held and fortified the 300 metres of trenches they had taken.

The Italian Legion is full of enthusiasm and asks for nothing better than to get at the enemy again. There was some fierce fighting on the banks of the Meurissons brook on January 8, 9 and 10, during a storm. The French lost several officers, but the enemy suffered heavily and his offensive came to an abrupt end.

In the forest of Apremont the Germans are doing very little attacking and seem to have lost all hope of driving the French out. In the Woevre the French have also had a series of successes. In Upper Alsace the French troops have well held their own, in spite of their sufferings from the weather.

In the fighting near Cernay on January 5, many of the French were wounded through being unable to reply to the enemy's fire, their rifles being choked with mud. The French have taken and kept Steinbach and the heights to the north and south, and have advanced close up to the crests that command the Alsatian plain.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN ARMY STRONGER THAN EVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 10th February:—Very important and interesting battle is now raging in the Carpathians. On the west the Russians are pursuing offensive through the Dukla Pass.

In East Prussia the Germans have brought up reinforcements and assumed the offensive. The result is still unknown.

The Russian Prime Minister at the opening of the Duma said that the Russian Army, notwithstanding all losses, is stronger than ever and growing daily in might and making great efforts to defeat by weakening the enemy. The Russian resources have proved inexhaustible.

ALLIES' UNION IMMUTABLE.

The Foreign Minister said it was useless to say that the late King Edward sought to surround Germany with enemies because the world was aware of that wise Monarch's love for peace, but knew the wild ambitions of the Berlin politicians, and that only an agreement of the Powers having a common interest could assure to Europe stable equilibrium. Moreover, the agreement entered into by King Edward was fundamentally defensive. Describing the enemy's efforts to sow discord between the Allies, the Minister said the Allies' union was immutable and was becoming daily closer, and its scope was recently enlarged by the new financial and economic agreement.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne in the Canadian Parliament was moved by a German Canadian and seconded by a French Canadian.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AT THE FRONT.

REGULATIONS FOR FACILITATING DELIVERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

A Press Note states:—"The delivery and distribution of a large number of letters and parcels to regiments serving at the front is a very difficult task requiring most careful organisation. That this work is being carried out most admirably by the Postal authorities, both here and in Europe, is well known but their difficulties are greatly eased if care is taken with regard to the addressing of letters by senders. In the case of letters sent to members of the Expeditionary Forces from England, who are now in France, envelopes should bear the name of the addressee, rank and unit and if possible the brigade in which he is serving and should be addressed, care of the General Post Office, London. All correspondence for the British and Indian regiments sent from India should contain some particulars regarding the rank, unit and brigade but should be addressed care of the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams of All Souls who has been appointed to the chair of Modern History in the University of Allahabad will shortly begin his lectures.

GERMANS IN INDIA.

STRONG COMMENTS BY "TRUTH."

"Truth" comments with asperity, and not for the first time, on the astonishing tolerance with which missionaries and others of German nationality are being treated in India. It charges the Viceroy with setting a very bad example by insisting upon the retention in his service of Herr Buckner, his German bandmaster, and declares that naturally, this has led to other Germans being officially favoured. Thus it appears that a young German from Agra, who had been interned at Ahmednagar, has been released on parole by order of the Adjutant-General in India (General Aylmer).

His uncle, who is a German by birth but a naturalised British subject, stood security for him. But the uncle has three sons fighting against us, and in spite of his British naturalisation he is, according to a local correspondent, a very pronounced pro-German, who makes little attempt to disguise his sympathies. It is understood, however, that he is a friend of the Adjutant-General, who married a German lady.

It is not surprising to learn that this affair has aroused a very strong feeling among the large European community at Agra, while the Indians are puzzled by the immunity the nephew and his uncle, too, enjoy, more especially since two other Germans have recently been interned.

"Truth" adds that, like the Viceroy, Lord Carmichael employed a German bandmaster. Unlike the Viceroy, however, the Governor of Bengal was brought to see the anomaly of the presence of the enemy musician in the gubernatorial establishment and he has recently been packed off to the camp at Ahmednagar.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

With regard to German missionaries, "Truth" quotes from an article which has appeared in "New India," of Madras, and in which it is stated that in times of peace, "your Emperor" and "our Kaiser" are expressions which have been heard from children attending German orphanages and schools.

Neither the war nor the avowal of German desires and designs with regard to the brewing of trouble in India sufficed to open the eyes of the Government of India. The missionaries from the Fatherland were permitted to remain at their posts on promising not to preach or teach anything seditious. Two were recently arrested when it was found that they were teaching the children at an orphanage that the British are now their enemies; but many others, particularly German women missionaries, are still left at large to do their best to undermine the loyalty of young and old, with whom they come in contact. A more crazy policy could hardly be imabined.

In England, says "Truth" a German has to be extremely careful about what he says to Britishers. But in India a single enemy may cause incalculable mischief. The Government of India have shown a blindness to this danger which is positively staggering. Their child-like confidence in German good faith seems to have been quite unshaken by the repudiation of a treaty as a scrap of paper and the innumerable other proofs of German lack of scruples in war-time. Seeing what harm such persons may do by disseminating undesirable views of the war, it would be only prudent to intern all Germans, whe their naturalised or not.—"India."

MANUFACTURE OF DYES AND CHEMICALS

HOME GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

A Press communiqué states:—The Government of India have received the following particulars in connection with the formation of a company for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals in the United Kingdom:—It is proposed that the company should be formed with a capital of £2,000,000 of which £1,000,000 will be issued in the first instance. Two shillings and six pence will be payable on each share by applicants on allotment and the remainder will be called up as required. Dividends on shares are limited to 6 per cent. His Majesty's Government will make a loan to the Company of a sum equal to the subscribed capital up to a total of £1,000,000 and thereafter in the proportion of £1 to every £4 of the subscribed capital. Interest will be charged on the loan at 4 per cent payable out of the net profit. The term of the loan to be limited to a period of 25 years. It is proposed that His Majesty's Government should also make a grant for 10 years for the encouragement of research work of a sum not exceeding an aggregate of £1,00,000. Two directors of the Company will be nominated by the Government.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SIX NEW I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Sanction has been given to the inclusion of six additional appointments to the cadre of the Indian Civil Service in the Central Provinces. These include four appointments of Settlement Officers, one Director of Industries and one Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Professor Stanley Jevons, son of the famous economist of the Victorian era, who has been appointed to the newly founded University Chair of Economics, delivered his inaugural address at the Allahabad Senate Hall on Thursday.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

GOVERNOR'S CUP WON BY MRS. MOLONY

The fifth annual Dog Show, organised by the Western India Kennel Club, was held yesterday on the Marine Lines "maidan." The number of entries was practically the same as on the last occasion, but the class of dogs and bitches shown was somewhat of a higher order. Mr. R. Hoodwright (sen.) of Ceylon did the judging, while the Committee consisted of Messrs. T. D. Moore (President), P. Lloyd-Bowers, C. H. G. Weathrall, S. E. Nissim and G. Walton, with Dr. J. Crawford as Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. W. Lee as Honorary Secretary. The Show was a great success for which much credit is due to Mr. Lee, the Secretary, the Committee and the Judge. The following were the winners:—

Class 5 and 6.—Irish Wolfhounds, Deerhounds and Borzois.
Class 5—Novice.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Scotch Deerhound CATHERINE OF CRAGG ..... Diploma.
Class 6—Open.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Scotch Deerhound COUNTESS ..... Diploma.
Class 21—Greyhounds (Novice).
Mr. H. W. Monk's CAESAR ..... Diploma.
This dog also won the Open.
Class 25—Retrievers, Setters and Pointers (Novice).
Capt. J. Loch's smooth-coated Retriever RECTOR ..... Diploma.
This dog also won in the Open.
Classes 33 and 37 Bull Dogs (Puppy).
Mr. W. R. England's dog TOMMY LAD Diploma.
Classes 34 38—Bull Dogs (Novice).
Mrs. H. C. Bell's dog DELAMERE BARONET.
Mrs. R. M. Strowger's bitch MASSILIA Reserve.
Classes 35 and 39—Bull Dogs (Limit).
Mr. H. C. Bell's DELAMERE BARONET.
Mrs. R. M. Strowger's bitch MASSILIA Reserve.
There was the same result in the Open class, when Mr. N. E. Davidson's dog NATASHA BOY was highly commended.
Class 45—Airedale Dogs (Novice).
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ROBIN ADAIR.
Mr. B. H. Duxbury's TYKE.
Mr. W. Lee's CLONMEL DESIRE ... Reserve.
Classes 46 and 50—Airedales (Limit).
Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE CONSTANCE Diploma.
Classes 47 and 51—Airedales (Open).
Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE KINSMAN.
Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE CONSTANCE
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ROBIN ADAIR.
Class 49—Airedales, Bitches (Novice).
Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE CONSTANCE Diploma.
Classes 52 and 56—Bull Terriers (Puppy).
Mr. A. G. Tydd's NELHAY BRIDE...Diploma.
Class 55—Bull Terrier Dogs (Open).
Mr. E. A. Lugard's PETER LILLINGTON Diploma.
Class 57—Bull Terrier Bitches (Novice).
Mr. A. Kirke Smith's SALLY.
Mr. E. A. Lugard's HONOURABLE BELLE LILLINGTON ..... Reserve.
Class 58—Bull Terrier Bitches (Limit).
Mr. A. Kirke Smith's SALLY.
Mr. E. A. Lugard's HONOURABLE BELLE LILLINGTON ..... Reserve.
Some result in the Open.
Class 60—Smooth Fox Terriers, Dogs (Puppy).
Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE RAMBLER.
Mr. J. C. FitzGerald's REDCAR RAJA.
Mr. J. C. FitzGerald's REDCAR ROLLER.
Miss Iris Wilson's CHIP ..... Reserve.
Class 61—Smooth Fox Terriers, Dogs (Novice).
Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE GIN ... Diploma.
Class 62—Smooth Fox Terriers, Dogs (Limit).
Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE GIN.
Messrs Tapsell and Fido's RABY LUCIFER H. C.
Class 63—Smooth Fox Terriers, Dogs (Open).
Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE GIN.
Messrs Tapsell and Fido's RABY LUCIFER
Class 64—Smooth Fox Terriers, Bitches (Puppy).
Mr. J. C. FitzGerald's REDCAR RAIN Diploma.
Class 65—Smooth Fox Terriers, Bitches (Novice).
Mr. Walton's BOMBAY FASHION.
Mr. V. Lee's DEEPLISH DAPHNE...Reserve.
Same result in the Limit and the same in the Open.
Classes 84, 85, 86, 87—Scottish Terriers, Dogs.
Class 85—Novice.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's SANDY McPHERSON Diploma.
The same result in the Limit and Open.
Classes 92, 93, 94, 95—West Highland White Terriers.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's dog DISCORD.
Mr. W. Turner Green's dog JOCK ... Reserve.
Discord also won the Limit and Open.
Classes 98, 99, 100, 101—Dachshunds, Dogs.
Class 100—Limit.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's BILL BUSTER OF BOSWORTH ..... Diploma.
Class 101—Open.
Mr. H. O. Squire's ALPHONSO II.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's BILL BUSTER OF BOSWORTH ..... Reserve.
Classes 102, 103, 104, 105—Dachshunds, Bitches.
Classes 102, 103, 104, 105—Dachshunds, Bitches.
Classes 98 and 102—Puppy.—Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's BELINDA BELLE OF BOSWORTH.
Class 103—Novice.—No entries.
Class 104—Limit.—Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's BRIGHT BABS OF BOSWORTH.
Class 105—Open.—Diploma only
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's BRIGHT BABS OF BOSWORTH.
Classes 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113—Cocker Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches (Amalgamated).—(Novice).
Mrs. J. S. Brown's bitch FOLLY.
Mr. Leslie Blunt's bitch SINGER.
(Limit).—1st Prize and Reserve.
Mrs. J. S. Brown's FOLLY.
Mr. Leslie Blunt's SINGER.
(Open).—1st Prize and Reserve.
Mr. J. S. Brown's FOLLY.
Miss Allen's dog SAM.
Classes 126 and 127—Pugs.
Class 126—Novice.—Diploma only.
Mrs. H. Grant's JULIE BILLIKEN (bitch).
Class 127—Open.—Diploma only
Mrs. H. Grant's JULIE BILLIKEN.
Classes 138 and 139—Maltese.
Class 138—Novice. 1st Prize and Reserve.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's dog PUNCH.
Maharani Sahiba of Dhar's PUNCH.
Class 139—Open.—1st Prize and Reserve.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's PUNCH.
Maharani Sahiba of Dhar's PUNCH.
Classes 146 and 147—Yorkshire Terriers.
Class 146—Novice.—Diploma only.
Mrs. N. Moxon's bitch TRIXIE.
Class 147—Open.—Diploma only.
Mrs. N. Moxon's TRIXIE.
Classes 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153—Japanese. Dogs and Bitches (Amalgamated).
No entries in Puppy Classes.
Classes 149 and 152—Novice.—1st Prize and Reserve.
Mr. J. R. Miller's dog POPS.
Dr. Miss Smith's bitch SHUMA.
Classes 150 and 153—Open.—1st Prize and Reserve.
Dr. Miss Smith's dog PRINCE.
Mr. J. R. Miller's POPS.
Classes 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159—Pekingese. Dogs and Bitches.
Class 157—Puppy.—Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's NANCHANG MING.
Classes 155 and 158—Novice.—Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's dog WEN-SHI OF EGHAM.
Classes 156 and 159—Open.—Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's WEN-SHI OF EGHAM.
VARIETY CLASSES.
Class 164—Any Variety (Open).
1st, 2nd, 3rd and Reserve.
Mrs. Wood's Chow (dog) BOBBY. Age 2½ years.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound COUNTESS.
Mr. E. A. Lugard's Bull Terrier ch. PETER LILLINGTON.
Mr. H. W. Monk's Greyhound CAESAR.
Class 165—Any Variety Puppy. Diploma only.
Mrs. H. Grant's black Pug SNOOKY OOKUMS.
Class 166—Any Variety in Sporting Breeds. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Reserve and Highly Commended.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound CATHERINE OF CRAGG.
Mrs. J. S. Brown Cocker Spaniel FOLLY.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's West Highland White Terrier DISCORD.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Airedale ROBIN ADAIR.
Class 167—Any Variety in Non-Sporting Breeds.—Diploma only.
Mr. N. E. Davidson's Bulldog NATASHA BOY.
Class 168—Any Variety in Toy Breeds. 1st, 2nd, and Reserve.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Pekingese WEN-SHI OF EGHAM.
Mrs. H. Grant's Pug JULIE BILLIKEN.
Dr. Miss Smith's Japanese PRINCE.
Class 169—Any Variety the Property of a Lady. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Reserve and Highly Commended.
Mrs. H. Grant's Pug JULIE BILLIKEN.
Dr. Miss Smith's Japanese PRINCE.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Dachshund BRIGHT BABS OF BOSWORTH.
Mrs. Wood's Chow BOBBY.
Class 170—Any Variety bred by Exhibitor. 1st Prize and Reserve.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound CATHERINE OF CRAGG.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Dachshund BELINDA BELLE OF BOSWORTH.
Class 171—Any Variety Imported from Abroad. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Reserve and Highly Commended.
Mrs. Lloyd-Bowers's Pekingese WEN-SHI OF EGHAM.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's West Highland White Terrier DISCORD.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound COUNTESS.
Mr. E. A. Lugard's Bull Terrier HONOURABLE BELLE LILLINGTON.
Class 172—Any Variety bred in India. 1st, 2nd and Reserve.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound CATHERINE OF CRAGG.
Mr. W. Lee's Fox Terrier DEEPLISH DAPHNE.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Dachshund BELINDA BELLE OF BOSWORTH.
Class 173—Any Variety Brood Bitch (one that has borne a litter). 1st, 2nd and Reserve.
Mrs. J. S. Brown Cocker Spaniel FOLLY.
Mrs. E. O. Molony's Deerhound COUNTESS.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Dachshund BRIGHT BABS OF BOSWORTH.
Class 174—Brace of any Variety. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Reserve.
Mr. E. A. Lugard's Bull Terriers ch. PETER LILLINGTON and HONOURABLE BELLE LILLINGTON ..... Reserve.
Mr. T. D. Moore's Airedales.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Pekingese.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Dachshunds.
Class 176—Combination Team of any number of Dogs not less than four. Diploma only.
Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers's Pekingese and Dachshunds.
Class 177—Any Variety Litter.
Mr. J. C. FitzGerald's Fox Terriers (smooth) dam INDIAN GIPSY.
CHILDREN'S CLASS.
Puppies under Six Months Old.
1st Prize presented by Mrs. Claude Hill, 2nd Prize by the Committee.
Miss Daphne Cane's Fox Terrier Mr. PUNCH.
Master Patrick Nelson's Wire Fox Terrier PETER.
Mrs. Wilson's child's Fox Terrier GILL.
The Silver Cup for the best dog in the Show, presented by Lord Willingdon, was won by Mrs. E. O. Molony's dog.
The following specials were won by the dogs or bitches belonging to persons mentioned below: Mr. Walton; Mrs. P. Lloyd-Bowers; Mr. H. O. Squire; Mrs. H. C. Bell; Dr. Miss Smith; Mr. A. Kirke Smith; and Mrs. J. S. Brown.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Calcutta fifth extra meeting tomorrow promises some interesting events.

The Esplanade Plate has had to be split up in two divisions owing to the large number of entries. The card now consists of seven events of which two are for ponies a flat and a jump race.

In the Valentine Plate, (one mile) three cup horses "Shining Way," "Midsand" and "Milliner" are competing. The racing calendar issued to-day shows that the wellknown grey English Gelding Hospodar has become the joint property of Messrs. Evers and Allan of Calcutta, with a contingency to its former owner Mr. Heather of Ceylon. The lease of Rococco granted to Mr. B. K. Ghose has been cancelled. Mr. Dovetill's St. Bobs and Larkspur are now owned respectively by Mr. C. J. Roddick, and Mr. Dawson.

P. W. D. CONGRESS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The third annual congress of the Public Works Department in the Punjab commenced its sittings from Wednesday at the local Town Hall.

Mr. F. E. Gwyther, Secretary, Irrigation Branch, Simla, opened the proceedings in the absence, through recent illness, of Colonel Maclagan.

The Congress discussed papers on water proofing operations on the jhang branch of the Lower Chenab canal during 1913-14, reinforced concrete platforms, distributions in sandy soils, training works on the Satlej at Rupar, the new Jumna Bridge and other subjects.

The members also paid a visit to the North-Western Railway loco shops at Moghalpura near Lahore. The shops which cover an area of 112 acres give employment to 500 men and can keep 700 engines in repair and with overtime 1,100 engines can be kept running. The works have cost some 52 lakhs.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 12.

In order to encourage private enterprise in the provision of English schools, the Baroda Government has announced that the State aid will be 50 per cent. of the maintenance expenses and the same term will be applied also in the case of grants towards expenses of school buildings and hostels.

FRANCE TO-DAY.

ONE IN HEART AND SPIRIT.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Stirring addresses were delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies on January 14, when the second introductory meeting of the Chamber was held. The main incident of the sitting was the opening speech of M. Paul Deschanel, who has been re-elected President. M. Deschanel said:—

"Since Germany declared war upon her, France has been one in heart and spirit. Not in this Assembly will there be any weakening of the nation's admirable discipline. Certain unjust attacks have been directed against the Parliament of the Republic. We will reply to them in our own time. I believe that one of the principal lessons of this war will be the need of stronger and more energetic control than ever in the future. Had Parliament dared more and known more, France would be in a better position to-day.

"A primary task imposed upon the Chamber and its committees is that of helping those who are fighting and their families; to provide the necessary relief in those departments which have been invaded; to collaborate in proportion to our ability in the work of defence, and, in co-operation with the nation and the Government, to solve the vital problems of the enemy's expulsion from, and the liberation of, the heroic country which, by an action unique in history, sacrificed itself to honour; and the restitution of the provinces torn from us by force. At the same time we can prepare, during the war, the works of peace time, and can to-day gather together the elements of the economic regime of to-morrow, laying the foundations of a new France, more fraternal and more prosperous than the old.

THE SOVEREIGN VIRTUE OF TENACITY.

"For the fitting accomplishment of these tasks we have only to take an example from the calmness, sang-froid, and perseverance of the country and the Army. The sovereign virtue of this war is tenacity. Genius, it has been said, is a long-enduring patience, and we may say that patience is the auxiliary of right. The Dual Alliance has put forth its full effort; the Triple Entente—no! The decisive moments have not yet arrived. Let the courage of our heroes, the endurance of our captives and the memory of those who have given their lives cease not to inspire our resolves. War, which, like death, puts every man and every thing in its proper place, has put the people in the foreground.

"Yes! It is the people of France who by their own magnanimous virtues have extricated themselves from supreme perils. What higher destiny can we their representatives conceive than to remain the instruments of their will and the servitors of their valour? On the threshold of this year 1915, removed by a century from a period of such tragic memories and such striking lessons, let us swear to remain, without fever or boasting, their faithful mandatories and with them to fulfil the clearest duty that ever lay before a human family.

"Independent of frontiers new sympathies are coming each day to our aid. An illustrious Italian fought for France in 1870; his two grandsons have just died for her. Our ardent gratitude goes out to General Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has so generously given us his children and who seeks no other consolation for his double sacrifice than in the vision of the great destinies of his country—the glorious sister of our own. Once again the noble blood of Italy has been shed with French blood on the field of battle that from the horrors of war and the shadows of death there may spring the victorious rays of eternal justice."

M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, similarly addressed that Assembly on taking his Chair.

We enter with deep emotion (he said) upon a new year which will be decisive for the nation and for the world, and which will live in the memories of future generations amongst the great dates that line the road of history and mark the principal stages of humanity. One hundred and twenty years after a Revolution France is called upon to arm her people and summon up all her energies in order to begin anew the most formidable battles between liberty and tyranny.

A MENACE TO THE WORLD.

It is not Brunswick and Brunswick's army that this time have broken the frontier and trodden our soil; it is an invasion by an entire race which a near-sighted policy allowed to coalesce, which took strength to itself from the defeat of France, and which, from that fatal moment, in the dull intoxication of its triumph and in its secret science, made itself drunk on an Imperial dream more menacing than the world has ever known. A prey to this intoxication, it has rushed to bloodshed and fire, which yet represent but a small disaster beside the loss of the moral riches slowly acquired by civilization which would result from its triumph. Everything beautiful and noble that man has done for a hundred years past this brutal race wishes to ruin or to pervert.

"The grave period through which history is passing will end in the annihilation—without mercy and without possibility of a reawakening—of this ancient despotism so monstrously resuscitated. This triumph will come! While the men of the Revolution were alone in proclaiming, in their Constitution, respect for foreign nationalities; while the tragic protestations of 1871 were the despairing cry of the conquered; to-day on the entire surface of the earth, half of Europe, Africa, and Asia are battling with us for the rights of men and of nations."

ONLY CANNON SHOULD SPEAK.

There was an incident in the Senate when M. de la Haye asked that all discussion should be adjourned. It was his opinion that only the cannon should speak. The motion was opposed by M. Viviani, and the incident closed after a somewhat lively exchange of observations between the Premier and M. de la Haye.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR.

A BISMARCK SECRET REVEALED.

THE KAISER IN ROLE OF NAPOLEON III.

A full report of a 'four hours' conversation between Prince Bismarck, the great German Chancellor and Mr. William Beatty Kingston the well-known foreign correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in 1867, after Prussia's successful wars against Denmark and Austria and before her war, with France, is published in the "Daily Telegraph."

This extremely interesting conversation shows very clearly that the Iron Chancellor would never have dreamt of allowing Germany to make war in the conditions of power prevailing in Europe last August. Much of the criticism he levels at the Emperor Napoleon III and his advisers exactly applies to the German Emperor and German statesmen of to-day, particularly his warning that the gravest danger to the peace of Europe proceeded from Napoleon's "vacillating state of mind," his "vagaries" and "impulses."

Prince Bismarck put Mr. Kingston on his honour regarding the "personal part" of the interview, and the report published by the "Daily Telegraph" is a private one sent home by Mr. Kingston for the information of Lord Burnham, principal proprietor of that newspaper. By the courtesy of the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" we make the following extracts from the conversation. Mr. Kingston declares that Prince Bismarck believed in peace for many reasons, Prince Bismarck is quoted as saying:

"I do not believe for a moment that France will fight us alone, for, reckoning that every Prussian is at least as good as every Frenchman, we are numerically stronger than she. The attack must come from her; we shall never begin a war, if war there ever be, for we have nothing to gain. Suppose France entirely conquered and a Prussian garrison in Paris, what are we to do with our victory? We could not even decently take Alsace, for the Alsaciens are become Frenchmen and wish to remain so. Belgium we do not want; besides, England guarantees her integrity.

"Therefore, should this possibility, which is always being dinned into my ears as a probability, ever come to pass, France will undoubtedly attack us, in which case, if she stand alone, she is lost—for our system is such that the farther she may advance (supposing she be at first victorious) into our country the more armies will spring up against her like Cadmus' teeth—you will say 'Old men a la fin'—but a Prussian is not so senile at forty-five as some people think. And every German is with us now, despite creeds and bias. . . . If the French fight us alone they are lost—therefore, as they know this, they seek for Allies. Will they find them, I will tell you why I think not.

"OUR STRONG POINT."

"France the victor would be a danger to everybody—Prussia to nobody. That is our strong point. England wishes to see a Power in Europe strong enough to counterbalance France. That is the reason she supported and sympathised with Austria as long as Austria seemed to be strong—that is the reason why I told the King, when he wished to carry out the execution in Denmark alone, 'We must have Austria with us, or England will join her against us'—and that is the reason why England is now turning towards us—because she sees in us the Continental contrepoids to France, which you English, in spite of your loudly protested alliance with Napoleon, are too sensible not to understand the necessity of.

"Your alliance has already cost you dearly enough in loss of Continental influence, and I should not wonder if the proud English people were to get tired some day of playing a bad second fiddle to the old foe they have so often conquered. You will never take up arms against us in the cause of France. I have as little fear of Austria. Austria is like a house built of bad bricks, which, however, are kept together by an excellent mortar. How do you call it? cement—that cement is her German population. Whatever good has been done in her barbarous provinces has been done by the Germanising of their institutions—everywhere in Austria German is spoken—the inhabitants of the different Slav, Magyar and Latin provinces must use German to understand one another.

"An alliance, therefore, with France, having for its purpose the arrest of German unity in its majestic progress, and the devastation of German territory, would be fatal to Austria, whichever way the tide of victory set. She would surely be ruined through such an alliance, and *she knows it.* I am not the least apprehensive of an Austro-French alliance, I give you my word of honour. *Russia will never join France against us—of that be assured—it is impossible!* . . .

"What do I think might bring about war. Of course, an excuse would not be wanting if the French really needed one—but I think the greatest danger of all proceede from Napoleon's vacillating state of mind. He is become old—but he is also become young—that is to say, he indulges in vagaries—gives way to impulses—and allows his wife to exercise a great deal too much influence over him. . . . He is not the man he used to be—and Europe will never be safe while his present state of intellect continues. Another ground of danger is the intense ignorance and mendacity of the men who represent France everywhere. . . . All are so crassly ignorant and prejudiced that an intelligent schoolboy is worth all of them put together. . . .

Regarding Prussian ambitions, Prince Bismarck declared that he did not want Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, or any other part of Austria. "Let Austria be strong and be our ally," he continued. "But we wish it clearly understood that if Austria *must* disintegrate, we don't want any of the pieces. There is nothing in our attitude to annoy or alarm France—I think, barring the accidents at which I have hinted, *there is nothing to prevent the maintenance of peace for ten or fifteen years,* by which time the French will have got accustomed to German unity, and *will consequently have ceased to care about it.*

THE KAISER.

LATE ADMIRAL MONTAGU'S REMINISCENCES.

Admiral Montagu, whose death was announced the other day, was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and his well-known yacht, the Carina, was one of the first vessels sailing under the English flag that took part in the German regattas. In his "Reminiscances" Admiral Montagu relates the story of a visit the Kaiser once paid him on board the Carina. The Emperor invited the Admiral to take part in the Kiel regatta of 1894, and on this occasion the Carina flew the German Yacht Squadron burgee alongside the Royal Yacht Squadron flag. The racing was well conducted, but the courses were a bit long, and an early start had to be made—often before 8 a.m.

"On this particular occasion," writes the Admiral, "whilst having my dip in my bath about 7 a.m., some one shouted to me down the hatchway that the Emperor was coming alongside in his gig. What was I to do naked as I was? 'Come up at once, Montagu,' shouted his Majesty 'I want to give you your instructions.' 'But I am naked, your Majesty.' 'never mind that; come up! Luckily my bath towel was of a large calibre, so I poked my head and shoulders up the hatchway. 'You look like an old Nero in that get up,' laughingly, remarked his Majesty, as he proceeded to give me verbal instruction for the day's racing."

Another story is told by Admiral Montagu of the Kaiser which afford an insight into the impetuosity and quick temper which is so characteristic of William II. The affair also took place at a regatta at Kiel, where it is very difficult to get local pilots.

"On one occasion," says the Admiral, "a very nice young German naval Lieutenant told me he knew the coast well and would pilot me for for that particular race. All went well for two or three hours, and we had established a long lead in the Carina, when suddenly, while running boomed out on both sides and spinnaker set, we went hard and fast on a rock, going at seven or eight knot speed. Up went the spinnaker boom on end on one side, and the main boom tried to follow suit on the other. When they both came down again with a flop, we found ourselves firmly struck, and done for as far as the race was concerned, although at least half a mile or more from land. 'Mein Gott!' said my volunteer pilot, 'there are no rocks here! See! look! Look at this cart!' 'There are some d—d big stones, then,' was all that I could reply, after looking over the side. Our position was at once telegraphed from a station close by to our place of destination, where the Emperor had already arrived, and in less than an hour a torpedo boat was sent to tow us off. After a good bit of fuss, we got off in a few hours, and I was informed that the Emperor's orders were for me to lay to off a cape a few miles on, whena yacht would be sent to tow me back to Kiel to go into dock. It was a lovely evening, and never really dark all through the night. At about 12 a.m., I could plainly see the Emperor's yacht, the Hohenzollern, a blaze of lights, coming in our direction on her way back to Kiel. She stopped some two miles from us, and presently a launch appeared coming to us, with the Emperor on board. "Montagu, I have brought you some food; you must all be hungry" cried the Emperor, and he stepped up on board. 'Now, tell me, who is your pilot' he asked, ('Poor devil,' I said to myself 'How can I smooth these troubled waters for him? 'Oh never mind, Sir; he is a private friend, and he is below. 'Send him here, send him here!' said the Kaiser. Up came my little German Lieutenant, simply shivering with funk. 'You, sir,' exclaimed the Emperor, 'an officer in my navy, and have put this English yacht on the rocks! Explain your conduct!' What passed in his meek though muffled words of explanation I do not know, but all I do know is that the Emperor waxed furious, and after telling him he had disgraced himself, his navy, and his uniform, said that he would try him by court-martial. I attempted to smooth matters, but I might as well have tried to oil the moon. Anyhow, I was ordered to remain where I was, and was told that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who was returning to Kiel in his yacht, would pass by shortly, and tow me into dock. Little harm was done to the Carina as it turned out, and, on coming out of the Imperial Dock, I naturally asked the amount I was indebted to the German Admiralty for their repairs. The answer I got was simply that his Imperial Majesty had ordered the work to be done, and nothing more was known. I learnt a short time after that my kind pilot was forgiven, and that no further mention had been made of a court-martial."

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To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss M. M. R. Ispahani, 51, Ezra St, Calcutta, India.

Mr. R. Grundler, R's P, Meal Factory, Narkanda, Simla, India.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION.

TOWN OF 10,000 PEOPLE WIPED OUT.

From accounts in the Mail papers it would appear that the havoc to life and property caused by the earthquake shocks in Central Italy on Wednesday, January 13, and the next two or three days, was greater than could be made out from Reuter's cables during that period. At Avezzano 10,000 people were killed, at Pescina 5,000, at Ceccano 4,000, while hundreds seem to have fallen victims at Sora and other places of the provinces of Rome and the Abruzzi. About 20,000 more are reported to have sustained injuries in various places.

Reuter's correspondent at Tivoli wired on Wednesday, January 13, as follows:—

News from Avezzano and the neighbouring district states that the damage done by the earthquake is considerable. The greater part of the town of Avezzano has been destroyed.

It is believed that there are only a thousand survivors in the city, and that most of these are injured. The normal population of Avezzano is 11,000. The railway station has collapsed, as have several other stations in the district.

Serious damage has also been done to Sulmona. The porch of the church of San Domenico has collapsed.

At Isola-del-Siri ten corpses have been taken from the ruins and 150 people have been rescued, all seriously injured.

Many buildings, including the telegraph office, have fallen at Chieti. Two people were killed and many injured at Serra-Monacesca. One person was killed at Letto-Manoppello, where many buildings are now tottering.

Serious damage has been caused at Sora, where many inhabitants have been buried under the ruins of their houses.

DAMAGE TO ST. PETER'S.

An Exchange message from Rome, dated Wednesday, states:—

A violent earthquake shook the city this morning. Many old buildings in the centre of the town were damaged. The bell tower of St. Andrea Fratto Church was partly ruined, and the railway station, the royal tobacco factory, the meeting hall of the Chamber of Deputies and the Farnese Palace were damaged.

The shock was felt over Central Italy, and there were scenes of excitement in the streets.

The arch of the ancient People's Gate has been cracked. One of the small towers of the Ministry of Finance collapsed. A statue which decorated the facade of the Church of St. John Lateran fell down, and the dome of St. John Catinari was also damaged.

Only slight damage was done to the Vatican. The Pope, who was in the library at the moment the first shock occurred, immediately knelt in prayer, and afterwards gave orders that he should be informed as to what damage had been done, and whether many churches had suffered.

At St. Peter's 150 windows in the dome were broken, and several old cracks have reappeared. A block of stone on the colonnade was displaced.

ANOTHER TOWN DESTROYED.

Thursday's messages from Rome state as follows:—

At eight o'clock this morning a further shock was felt at Sora. The town was almost totally destroyed. The Rossi Palace collapsed and buried twenty men who were working in the courtyard.

Many well-known people are among the victims, and it is feared that the number killed reaches 800. Four hundred and fifty bodies have already been recovered.

The earthquake in Central Italy yesterday was both larger and more violent than that at Messina in 1908.

The consequences are much graver than were at first supposed.

The latest approximate reports show that 12,000 people were killed and 20,000 injured yesterday.

Another earthquake shock of appreciable strength was felt here this morning at about three o'clock.

In some quarters of the city people left their houses and spent the remainder of the night in the open.

KING VICTOR'S COURAGE.

Despite advice to the contrary, the King left in a motor-car for Frosinone and Avezzano, accompanied by General Brusati.

When it was hinted to him that international complications required his presence in Rome, his Majesty said: "The sorrows of my people are nearest my heart."

The Queen expressed deep sorrow at the catastrophe. Owing to the recent birth of a daughter, her Majesty, to her regret, was prevented from going personally to help the sufferers, as she ardently desired to do.

A TOUCHING EPISODE.

A message from Rome, dated Saturday, runs:—

A touching episode of the earthquake occurred at Capelle, where, under the ruins, was found a woman with a new-born baby boy. Both were extricated alive and uninjured. An officer of the carabiniers who rescued them was asked to be godfather. He suggested that the boy should be called Terremotino, meaning "small earthquake."

Sora experienced a fresh violent shock at eleven o'clock last evening. The inhabitants were alarmed and rushed out into the streets. The soldiers tried to calm the people. Walls which were in danger of falling as the result of previous shocks were brought down by the new earthquake.

BOILING FOUNTAINS.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states that the havoc by the earthquake at Pescina is tremendous. Of six thousand inhabitants there are only fifteen hundred survivors. Relief work can only be undertaken under very dangerous conditions. The cold is intense.

The journal says that although the town of Sora was almost entirely destroyed the number of victims is not so great as was feared. Sixty corpses have been recovered and about three hundred entombed have been rescued.

The "Tribuna" learns from Sora that crevasses several metres long were found in the cemetery, from which sulphurous gases and fountains of boiling water were thrown up.

THE POPE'S SORROW.

The Bishop of the Marsica region sent a telegram to the Pope saying:—

"The Marsica Diocese is transformed into a great cemetery. Avezzano, Capelle and Paterno are razed, and almost all the inhabitants are dead. Some of the priests are dead; some wounded.

"It is a desolating spectacle. Few villages in the diocese are immune. It is an immense and distressing catastrophe."

The Pope answered saying: "Being the Father of all the faithful, but first of the unfortunate, I am pierced with grief by this immense misfortune. I have already initiated steps for their assistance, and I extend my paternal arms to my unhappy children, praying for peace for the buried and comfort for the survivors."

ALLAHABAD ZEMINDAR ACQUITTED.

CLUMSY FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

At the Allahabad High Court, Justices Chamier and Piggot have just disposed of an interesting appeal in which Dakhinadin, a wealthy Allahabad landlord, and fourteen others were convicted by the Sessions Judge of murder, rioting, and abetment of the same and sentenced to various terms from transportation for life to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The riot was allaged to have been caused by enmity owing to litigation for a long period between Dakhinadin and the other party. Dakinadin was alleged to have organised an attack in force on his enemies, some Mahomedan Zeminders, with the result that one Mahomed Zahur was killed and three others injured.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Lincolin for the appellants allowed the appeals of eight accused and of Dakhindin and acquitted them holding that whether Dakinadin was responsible for the riot or not the evidence adduced to prove his complicity was a clumsy fabrication.

The appeals of six others were dismissed.

PROPOSED BENGAL FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, President, Bengal Medical Council and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu have issued an appeal for funds to further the scheme for raising a Bengal Field Ambulance Corps for war purposes. It states that the volunteers, who number two hundred, are all ready and there only remains to be collected the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 before the final details of the scheme can be completed.

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ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

CHARGES AGAINST THE PRODUCE MANAGER OF GRAHAM & CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

Evidence was recorded by the District Magistrate yesterday in the case of falsification of accounts against H. C. Elsey, late produce manager of Messrs. Graham and Co., Mr. J. E. N. Graham, partner of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Co., was examined partly and hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Graham in his evidence stated that he was in charge of affairs of the firm in Glasgow and conducted the correspondence with the Rangoon Branch. Witness produced two written agreements of the firm with Moolla Dawoods whose selling agents the firm was for rice, cotton and general products. In 1913 a telegram was sent from Glasgow to Rangoon in regard to the financial position of the firm. On receipt of the fuller information witness arrived here in October and found a bundle of papers and copies of telegrams in the accused's desk. Witness detailed the items found as incorrect. Dealing with the originals of several documents produced, the witness said, he found a number of cheques had never been received. With one exception cheques for the year ending July 31, 1913, had not been returned. The debit balance of Rs. 11,94,276 was not shewn in scrutiny. The entry of Rs. 1,89,417 was absolutely false in scrutiny.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Further dacoities are reported from Bagmari and Jalpaiguri. At the former place a number of English-speaking young men, armed with guns, revolvers and swords, looted the house of Babu Giris Chandra Ray Choudhari, a zemindar of Rs. 12,000 in money.

At Jalpaiguri some forty or fifty armed dacoits attacked the house of a zemindar named Bhairab Chandra Dutt and after beating unconscious some durwans, who confronted them, demanded the key of the safe from Bhairab Babu and then decamped with Rs. 5,000 in cash besides jewellery.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN BURMA.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

Sir H. Burt, President Railway Board, arrived here from Calcutta to-day on a visit to Burma. His special mission is to pay a visit to the Southern Shan States Railway to gain an idea as to desirability or otherwise of extension of the line beyond Aungban. He leaves for Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

The result of the recent protest of the Burma Chamber of Commerce has been that the continuation to Heho, some eighteen miles further, appears to be within sight. The matter will be discussed with Sir Henry shortly.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

SUGGESTIONS BY RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

A communication has been sent to the local Government by the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the system of volunteering in India, being placed on a more satisfactory basis with the request that the suggestions made by the Chamber be forwarded to the proper quarter. Amongst other suggestions the scheme suggests that broadly every British subject from Europe or Colonies between 17 and 30 years on arrival in India shall be liable for the following duties unless absolved by the authorities. (a) Five years in active citizen force service; (b) Three years in 1st class reserve; (c) Three years in 2nd class reserve; (d) Three years in 3rd class reserve. Foreigners are not to be allowed to serve except with special permission but it may be necessary to impose a special tax in lieu of service so that they should not be allowed to escape scot-free. The duties of the different classes have been pointed out. Classes would be liable to be called out at any time of national danger or in aid of the civil power. Officers and N.C.Os., would be obtained from men who voluntarily undertake to continue for more than five years in class (a). The command of a regiment would be given only to the thoroughly competent officer and such command would be made as far as possible the greatest civil honour obtainable and hall-mark of good citizenship. The most important of all is that the civil forces would be thoroughly organised. Should war break out suddenly different units could be called up without trouble. Though the details of the scheme were not put forward as correct, the Chamber wish to emphasize the best and the only efficient system is universal service for men coming to India for over one year between the ages of 17 and 30.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways from 1st April, 1914, to 30th January, 1915, are less by Rs. 25,698,843 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-4.

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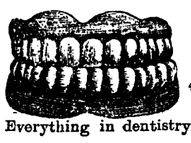

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(Continued on 6th column.)

GOVERNOR AT GODHRA

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

SCHEMES FOR PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Feb. 12.

From Ahmedabad their Excellencies came to Godhra this morning and were received by Mr. Hudson, Collector and several officers and representative citizens. They drove through the town which was decorated with flags and bunting. The Municipal Address, which was read by Mr. Hamid Ali, President, was received in a Shamianah erected in the Residency compound.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The President of the Municipal Board read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency.—We, the Municipal Councillors of Godhra, beg to offer to your Excellency a most respectful and sincere welcome to our town. Our pleasure is largely enhanced by the gracious presence on this occasion of Lady Willingdon.

It is now seven years since we had the privilege of welcoming your Excellency's predecessor. During these seven years, Godhra has made appreciable progress in many directions. The opening of the Godhra route to imperial Delhi and the construction of the Godhra "Lunawada Light Railway have considerably increased our commercial importance. In spite of occasional visitations of plague, our population increased by nearly 10 per cent. between 1901 and 1911, and is now over 22,000.

As far as the Municipality is concerned, though we have great needs and greater ambitions, our means are limited and our finances have not developed even nearly in proportion to the growing importance of the town. It is true that our annual income is now nearly Rs. 30,000 as compared with Rs. 3,500 in 1876, but our requirements have multiplied yet faster. With our ordinary revenue we can hardly undertake any but the most modest schemes of improvement. In such minor schemes, however, our efforts have been constant and unceasing.

For financial assistance at all times, in larger schemes, we are greatly indebted to your Excellency's Government. In 1909, our finances were relieved by some of the roads outside the town being allowed to revert to provincial management. For building a meat market Government have been graciously pleased to make a grant of Rs. 4468, for which we wish to express our humble gratitude. The market will be built as soon as the question of site is settled, and it will supply one of our most pressing needs.

Government have also been pleased to sanction a free grant of half the cost of building a girls' school which is intended to perpetuate the memory of the late Lady Clarke. It is hoped that we shall soon be in a position to commence the work of construction.

While deeply thankful for the helping hand always so readily and graciously extended to us by Government, we fear we must approach your Excellency again and again with fresh importunity for further help in all our more important projects. We have considered means for raising our revenue to a higher figure, but we seem to have reached our limit for the present. In 1911, we doubled our tolls and wheel taxes. Our house tax was raised by 25 per cent in 1905 and, recently we have revised the rates on houses with rents of Rs. 100 and above. Adhearing to the policy of Government, we refrain from levying octroi and other indirect taxes. Consequently, increased trade does not bring a proportionate rise in our revenues.

At the same time, rising prosperity has directly increased our responsibilities. Our chief requirements now are (1) a water supply (2) a slaughter house and (3) town improvement. The water supply scheme has been approved by the Sanitary Board, who have been pleased to recommend us for a free grant of half the cost and the grant of a loan at 4 per cent interest of the other half, we humbly beg to hope that the recommendation will be favourably considered by your Excellency's Government.

As to town improvement, we beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that most roads in the town are very narrow and crooked, making traffic difficult, while the centre of the town is highly congested and overcrowded. A scheme for widening the roads and extending the town has been outlined; we look forward to your Excellency's favourable regard when our plans are matured.

Like all commercial centres, Godhra has suffered owing to the devastating war now in progress. This town has done its modest share of work in the relief of the wounded and the bereaved, and has prayed and prays most devoutly for the speedy and complete victory of our King Emperor and of justice and righteousness. We might be permitted, on this occasion, to express our admiration of the noble efforts of your Excellencies to allay suffering and to restore confidence in the country.

We beg to express a hope that your Excellency and Lady Willingdon will carry pleasant memories of Godhra which your Excellencies have kindly undergone trouble and inconvenience to visit. We recognise that our small town has little to recommend it to your Excellencies except the sincerity of its welcome.

With the repeated assurance of our heartfelt good-will, we beg your Excellencies to accept our fervent prayer for your continued welfare and prosperity..

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

In reply to the Municipal Address, his Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Godhra Municipality, I thank you sincerely for the warmth and cordiality of your greeting to Lady Willingdon and myself to-day, and I assure you that far from considering it an inconvenience, we have looked forward to our visit here with real pleasure, for it gives us an opportunity of making new acquaintances and I hope new friends in this part of the Presidency, and of learning at first hand the principal requirements, interests and activities of your district.

I am most grateful to you, too, for your generous and appreciative references to us both in regard to our efforts to allay suffering and restore confidence in these anxious times. Those efforts would indeed have been of little avail if we had not had the practical support and confidence of all creeds and classes, not only of your own but of every district throughout the Presidency, to encourage and assist us in our responsible duties.

I am gratified to hear from you that during the seven years which have elapsed since my distinguished predecessor visited your town, you can show me that both as to population and as to material prosperity you can claim to have made considerable progress, and are anxious to develop larger and more ambitious schemes for the benefit and well-being of your citizens. You tell me that you are of opinion that your Municipal taxation has reached its limit for the present and that you are therefore much handicapped in pushing forward the various improvements to which you have referred in your address, and you trust that Government, which has given you practical and generous assistance in the past, may further assist you in your endeavours in the future. We are always anxious where we can to give help to useful schemes for development and progress, but the information before me indicates that the incidence of your taxation is relatively light as compared with other towns whose conditions approximate to yours, and I would venture to urge you seriously to consider whether you have developed all your available resources, and whether, without unduly burdening the tax-payer, you may not be able substantially to increase your revenues.

WATER SUPPLY.

With regard to your water supply scheme, you are probably aware that this is still under the consideration of the Sanitary Engineer. When it is in due course submitted for sanction, any application for assistance which you may consider it necessary to make will receive due consideration from Government. But I am bound to inform you that with regard to this matter and to your scheme of town planning, both projects of the highest importance to the welfare of your people, I am unable to give a definite promise of assistance in view of the stringency of the financial situation caused by the war. This situation is only temporary and, with the restoration of peace, we may confidently expect to revert to more normal conditions. When that time comes and your schemes are in due course submitted, you may count upon receiving a sympathetic hearing and I hope also a liberal subvention.

Let me thank you once again for your friendly welcome, and trust that I may always find in the future that progress and development are continuing; we may all have to bear some suffering and loss as a result of this terrible war, but if we face the future together with courage and fortitude, it is my confident hope that India will emerge from it trusted, respected and better understood by all parts of the British Empire.

Visits were exchanged between him and the Rewa Kantha Chiefs.

Lady Willingdon visited the Girls' School and attended a meeting of the Godhra Branch of the Women's War Fund at the Gymkhana and thanked them for their work and appealed for further exertions. Godhra has collected Rs. 1,400.

In the afternoon their Excellencies visited the Telang High School and the Talukdar School. They leave at night for Champaner after witnessing the Bhil dance and fire works.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT AHMEDABAD.

Photo by Messrs. Buorne and Shepherd.

His Excellency replying to the Municipal Address.

MADRAS "PARLIAMENT."

PROMOTION OF CIVIC EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Steps are being taken to form an association intended to promote civic education of the citizens of Madras by full and free discussion of all questions affecting public interests under rigard rules of Parliamentary procedure..

It is felt there is much talk and writing of loose and uninformed kind which will be corrected by study necessary for formation of any question within the four corners of the Bill.

The signatories to the circular who include Mr. Justice Sadashiv Iyer and other well-known public men of Madras, believe that such an institution will discharge most useful function in Madras and will train up men and women capable of taking useful and dignified part in public life. Mrs. Besant is also one of the sigatories.

Mr. T. Sadashiv Iyer will act as speaker and the leader of the house is to be elected by the first invited members who number 100 and who will hold their inaugural meting on Sunday next. The preliminary rules of which there are eleven are to be binding for the first six months. At the end of that period the Prime Minister shall submit them to the judgment of the house for confirmation. The total numer of members is limited to 300 and all must be over 21 years of age.

PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was with great pleasure I read in your paper Mrs. Annie Beasant's "Pasteur Institute" in Bombay. Allow me to add the following:—

It seems to me that the sanction to the incorporation of such an institute must be founded upon one of two reasons, viz., will it be morally right and will it be of use for humanity? Now as for the first reason, I think that only persons whose moral faculties are, blunted by extreme selfishness can allow it to be right to do evil in order that good may come of it.

Have we the moral right to torture and mutilate and kill other beings, possessors of the same divine right to live, by the scores and thousands in order thereby to gain prolongation of our own life. If the purpose of our life was only to enjoy and propagate ourselves and not the moral and intellectual perfection of our being, then indeed we might be tempted, if our *manly* sense of fairplay did not prevent it, to assent to this hideous doctrine of the sacrifice of other lives for our benefits, but, if we believe in a higher purpose in life, how can we think for a moment that that purpose will be accomplished by doing deeds which go contrary to this and which have an immoral and debasing effect upon us. And, if we do not consider it right for us individually to act thus immorally, how can we allow others, that is the vivisector, to do it for us. If seems to me that in no country in the whole world would it be more impossible to practice such infamous deeds than in India, for is not India the land where a Buddha, a Krishna, a Ramanuja lived, is it not the land which saw the doctrine of the sacredness of life taking birth, and is it not still the land where hospitals exist for animals, and where it is considered a sin to kill animals, not to speak of torturing them till life ebbs away in an agony of suffering. If someone told me that I could get entry into heaven by thus torturing my faithful dog I should, like Yudhistira, turn back from the very gates of heaven and I should not think that the benefit obtainable would counter-balance the baleful effect of the impious deed done.

Now as to the second reason advanced in favour of the establishment of such an institute. Will it be useful?

Everyone will, I believe, agree with me when I assert that the purpose of medical therapeutics is the restoration to health of the patient and that, therefore, any means which furthers this purpose will be useful. Can the treatment of hydrophobia with the serum invented by Pasteur be shown to possess greater therapeutical value than other methods or no treatment at all? I am not alone in claiming that it cannot, and, what is still worse, it shows itself of less therapeutical value. Let me quote from Dr. Herbert Snow's books "on the utter futility of Vivisection" p. 18:

The corner-stone of the entire edifice of serum-therapy is the "Institute Pasteur." There is not the faintest reason to suppose that Pasteur's inoculations for rabies have ever prevented the development of that dread disease in a single person who had actually contracted it. They are proved beyond any possibility of doubt to have conveyed hydrophobia to sundry individuals who would not and could not have been attacked otherwise.

There can be no more striking testimony to the tremendous away which scientific humbug has acquired over the minds of men: for no so-called "medical improvement" has from the first been so utterly void of foundation in assured fact.

None has ever raised so dense an "inky cloud" of unwarranted assertion and of unfounded illusion. No vaunted "scientific discovery" could have more completely disregarded those tests of accuracy and of veracity which science always demands. No system of treatment could have set more effectually at naught the suggestions of ordinary prudence and common-sense. Since the decease of the author everything has combined to procure the expansion of this bubble.

At the time the "discovery" was made nothing was known definitely as to the number of persons bitten by a mad dog who later developed rabies. It was known, however, that many escaped altogether. Now to save the theory and the importance of the discovery lengthy periods of "incubation" were postulated even up to more than a year, but as clearness of statements was not wanted and could not be had, everything was hazy and obscure. I quote again Dr. Snow:

Pasteur's theory was that the spirit cords of artificially "infected rabbits contain the virus of rabies "in its pure form"—whatever that may mean. (As no one has the faintest idea what the "virus" is—it had not then been isolated,—the absurdity of the phrase is obvious. This indicates the laxity with which words are commonly employed in so-called "medical science" and mode to depict wholly unknown things, in terms indicative of knowledge and reality.) They also contain an immunising "vaccine" as well as this "virus."

The theory, therefore, is that when dried the *virus* gradually loses its potency but the "vaccine" only does so in a much smaller degree.

Therefore the cords, dried for a longer time, say 14 days, contain not enough poison to cause the disease but enough vaccine to immunise the patient against the virus of cords dried only a short time. The theory was never proved and was founded on what Pasteur claimed to be uniformly *successful* experiments upon 50 days. The humbug has been proved by Prof. von Frisch who learned the method from Pasteur and in Vienna repeated the experiments. The first inoculation was done by virus and vaccine from a cord 14 days old, the next day it was from a cord 13 days old and so on in ascending series to a cord almost fresh. All failed.

After von Frisch's report it was admitted by Pasteur that his experiments had been only *partially successful*. The method was also changed so that 12 inoculations were done within 24 hours. Professor von Frisch tried again according to the new system and found it a complete failure. Dr. Snow says further:

From that time till his death, Pasteur employed his ingenuity in divising plausible excuses for the numerous deaths which occurred in patients subjected to his treatment.

Pasteur had affirmed that even a year after the bite it was not too late to begin treatment, yet when Lord Doneraile was inoculated the 12th day after the bite and died of rabies five months later Pasteur declared that the *interval of 12 days was far too long*. An ordinary symptom of rabies is a pricking sensation at the place of the bite but in numerous fatal cases after the Pasteur treatment this sensation was felt *not at the place of bite* but at the *place of inoculation*.

"In several cases though the treatment was instituted shortly after the bite of a *suspected* dog the patient died of rabies but *the dog remained healthy and lived for years*," writes Dr. Snow.

Finally let me state that the annual mortality in France from hydrophobia was *one* per cent. of those bitten before the cord of "scientific treatment." After this had been introduced the mortality was two per cent. a gain of one hundred per cent. in the rate of mortality must satisfy even scientific therapeutics.

I hope in these lines to have shown not alone the utter immorality of this disgusting "science" but also the uselessness of the method and the falsity of its claims, and I venture to think that the citizens of this city will set themselves earnestly to consider whether the establishment of this institute of barren pseudo-scientific research and torture to animals will deserve their approbation or not.—Yours, etc.

H. HOLST.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

TEA GARDEN TRAGEDY.

ASSISTANT MANAGER MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

An official report has been received here from Shillong that Mr. Foster, Assistant Manager, Sagmati Garden, Nowgong, has been murdered. No details have been received.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

News from Bassein states that the notorious dacoit Chit Kyi, wanted by the police in connection with seven charges of murder and dacoity in Bassein district, has been shot dead in a village of that district while about to commit a dacoity and resist arrest.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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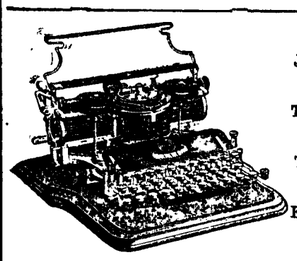

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JOFFRE THE MAN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

The following character sketch of General Joffre appears in a short Life of the great French commander, by "A. L. S.," a French gunner, which has just been published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co. :—

On the eve of the battle of Omdurman, Lord Kitchener, addressing the superior officers of the Expeditionary Force, told them in a few words that he had safely brought them to where the Mahdi was to be routed; they had men, guns, ammunition, and supplies in plenty to do it—that had been his work and he had done it. Their work would begin on the morrow; it would be more bloody, but it must be equally thorough.

General Joffre used different words, but expressed the same idea when speaking, some years ago, of the duties of a Commander-in-Chief in modern warfare. He predicted that, in future, battles would be fought along fronts extending over many miles; that the part played by generals would be less brilliant and that assigned to regimental officers more decisive than in the past. The role of the Commander-in-Chief he described as being to supply each part of the fighting line with as great a number of troops as the enemy were able to bring at any point but he added that the fate of battles and the successful issue of the compaign would depend on the initiative, the courage, and above all the endurance of individuals and of individual units.

A SILENT WORKER.

Unlike the Kaiser rushing from Alsace to Galicia and from Flanders to Poland, blasting forth incessant proclamations and lavishing iron crosses, General Joffre lives at headquarters quietly and works silently. His exceptional ability for work and power of concentration are no greater than his practical common-sense; he knows that the strain upon his strength and faculties will be severe and must last long; his health is an asset of immense value to France, and he treats it accordingly. Even during the opening weeks of the great war, when by sheer weight of metal and men the deep German masses were driving before them both French and British forces in what seemed to be their victorious march upon Paris, tremendous as must have been the strain upon the Commander-in-Chief, and formidable as was the responsibility upon his shoulders, General Joffre retired to rest at his wonted hour, and those whose duty and honour it was to watch over him say that his sleep was as peaceful as a child's.

Free from all vanity, unassuming in his bearing, simple in his tastes, courteous, eager to praise and slow to blame, scrupulously fair and strictly just, eminently sincere and loyal, General Joffre possesses a charm of manner which none can resist who approaches him. All who know him love and trust him, and all his men know him.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

When, a month after war had been declared, on September 6, the Army Order was read to the French retreating troops in which General Joffre cried "Halt!" His voice rang through the whole of the Army and made of every man a hero. During a whole fortnight, day and night, the soldiers of France had been fighting desperately upon the losing side; the foe was fast marching upon Paris, and 1870 cast its red shadow upon many ruined villages; hope was ebbing fast in anxious hearts, and faith was tottering in doubtful souls; then above the thundering roar of the cannon came Joffre's bugle call "En avant!" "Now," said he to his men, "now is the time and the opportunity to save France; let all advance who can; let all who cannot advance die where they stand!" Exhausted and half-dazed by fatigue, heat, and lack of food and sleep, the men halted, and three times were the words passed from mouth to mouth, from first to last rank. "Our Joffre says, 'Let all advance whoo can; let all who cannot advance die where they stand." At last Joffre had spoken, and Jowre must be obeyed; his name alone raised the spirits of the weary, marchworn soldiery, and his message sank deep in their hearts.

The love which the French soldier bears Joffre and the blind confidence which he places in the great chief are fully deserved and amply repaid. General Joffre, too loves and trusts his men. Neaver since the day when he entered "Polytchnique" in 1869 has Joffre grudged anything to France. His time and work, his whole mind and heart, have been devoted to her service and wrapped up in her; his life he has many times risked and would willingly have laid down for her; honours he never sought and still less riches, but never did miser hold more lovingly, nor more jealously preserve, gold pieces in his clutches than General Joffre the lives of his men. He has never grudged France anything except the blood of her sons. Many a time since the beginning of the war must the temptation have been great for the Generalissimo to gain some brilliant advantage, to make a popular move to "give its head" to the impetuous genius of the race: Joffre had but to say the word, but he did not say it—the price would have been too great.

Great as is General Joffre by his deeds, he is still greater by what he forbore doing; great as is his strength, his patience is greater still; great as is his intelligence, his love is greater still; and great as is the love which Joffre bears France still greater is the love which France bears Joffre.

The Government of India have asked the Port Officers to be on the lookout for "dhows" which are attempting to smuggle foodstuffs to German East Africa, where, the Government have been informed, great scarcity of food prevails.

With a view to encourage home industries in the Mysore State, the Mysore Government have appointed Mr. T. Hanumantha Rao as Special Officer until June next, to carry out the necessary enquiries in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

To-day is the Last Day of our Great Stock-taking Sale and will be marked by a Great Sale of Bargains at One Rupee. Every department will show wonderful values at One Rupee.

5 CROWDED HOURS

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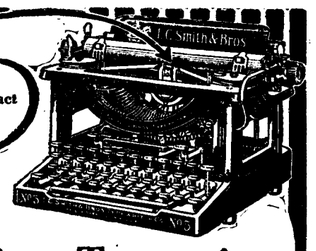

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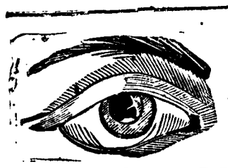

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FAMOUS ACTRESS'S LIBEL ACTION.

£1,200 DAMAGES AWARDED TO MISS GLADYS COOPER.

WELL-KNOWN ACTOR MANAGER GIVES EVIDENCE.

Miss Gladys Cooper, the well-known actress, who recently returned from a trip with Mr. Seymour Hicks' concert party to the front, was the plaintiff in an action for damages for alleged libel against the "London Mail (Ltd.)" and Messrs. Walbreck and Co., the printers of the paper. The action was heard on January 12 by the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in the King's Bench Division.

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for £1,200 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

Plaintiff, who in private life is the wife of Mr. Herbert Buckmaster, of 18, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, was married in December, 1908, at the age of 19 years. Wearing some five furs and a smart costume, writes the "Daily News and Leader" she sat next to her husband, who was in the uniform of a cavalry officer, at the solicitors' table.

Sir Frederick Low, K. C., appearing for the plaintiff, said Miss Cooper was a young lady who had made rapid and great progress on the stage. Like many such people, she had become the object of some envy, with the result that rumours became circulated about her that were of a very defamatory nature. At the age of 19 Miss Cooper married Mr. Buckmaster, and she had one child. Her marriage was opposed, but only by some members of her family, on the ground that she was too young. Appearing with her in one play was Mr. Dennis Eadie, a gentleman well-known in the theatrical world. She had been also friendly with the late Mr. Gustav Hamel, the famous airman, who was drowned while flying the Channel. Rumour connected the plaintiff with these gentlemen in an offensive way; it was said that Mr. Buckmaster was about to petition for divorce, and that these gentlemen would be named as co-respondents to the suit. Miss Cooper, in the endeavour to put an end to that rumour, had a photograph taken in which she was seen in a happy group with her husband and little child, but after that the "London Mail" apparently took the matter up.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL.

"The 'London Mail,'" proceeded counsel, "is a periodical that seems to gain its custom by publishing suggestive pictures and personal and offensive paragraphs. The kind of libel published by the paper is probably of the most dangerous kind, and the most difficult to meet because it does not name its victims, but libels them by innuendo."

The following statement appeared in that paper in July, 1914, and was headed

"HUSH."

Heaven and earth are being moved, in a popular phrase, to hold in check a scandal in theatreland which looms daily more threatening. I cannot, obviously, say more at present than that you all know the lady and the man in the case. A second name, that of a man since tragically gone, is also mentioned, but will, I earnestly hope, be struck from the suit, should it come on. Despite the publication of pictures showing complete domestic bliss, she was never really happily wed, which was entirely her own fault, inasmuch as she rushed to the registry office against the advice of all. As for the prospective correspondent, well—his marriage was ludicrous.

Counsel added that the defendants denied that the words referred to the lady or that they defamed her.

Counsel added that Miss Cooper admired the great skill and pluck of Mr. Hamel, and had a flight with him. That was public property, and, taking all the facts together he submitted that there was no doubt that the lible referred to the plaintiff, and the people who wrote it knew of the rumours, and went as near as they could to openly stating that Mr. Buckmaster was petitioning for divorce, and that Mr. Dennis Eadie and Mr. Gustav Hamel were being cited as co-respondents.

MISS COOPER'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Gladys Cooper, in her evidence, said she was married in 1908 after a short engagement, at the age of 19 years, to Mr. Buckmaster at St. George's, Hanoversquare. Her parents objected to the marriage because she was too young. She had always lived with her husband, and her married life had been perfectly happy.

She had acted with Mr. Dennis Eadie, the well-known actor manager, and had been friendly with the late Mr. Gustav Hamel. She had lunched with both gentlemen with her husband's knowledge, and was friendly with Mrs. Dennis Eadie. In 1913 she heard painful rumours, which were to the effect that she was about to be divorced because of her familiarity with Mr. Eadie and Mr. Hamel. Those rumours seemed everywhere, and caused her great pain and affected her health.

Is there, asked Mr. McCardie, the faintest truth in such a suggestion?—Not the slightest, replied witness emphatically.

Or that you have been guilty of improper conduct with either of those gentlemen?—Absolutely no truth in it.

Mr. McCardie informed the Court that when the writ was issued by the plaintiff the defendants issued an apology, in which they said they did not for a moment intend the suggested libel to refer to Miss Cooper, and could not understand why the plaintiff imagined that it did refer to her.

In reply to questions by Mr. Rigby Swift, K. C. (for the "London Mail," Ltd.), the plaintiff agreed that she issued the writ before the "London Mail" had time to apologise or make a statement.

Going through the various sentences in the alleged libel, Mr. Rigby Swift said that surely the plaintiff could remember more tragic deaths than that of Mr. Hamel in the early part of 1914. For instance, he said, there was the sinking of the Empress of Ireland, with many theatrical people on board. So that the alleged libel may have referred to somebody on board the liner.

Miss Cooper agreed that pictures depicting domestic bliss among theatrical people were common in illustrated papers.

His Lordship: Is domestic bliss confined to pictures of people on the stage? Miss Cooper agreed that Mr. Dennis Eadie's marriage was certainly not ludicrous.

Then, said Mr. Swift, the libel could not really refer to him or to Mr. Hamel, who was not married?—No, replied witness.

Mr. Herbert John Buckmaster, plaintiff's husband, who is an officer in the 12th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, said his attention was called to the paragraph, and he at once came to the conclusion that it referred to him and his wife. He could not imagine anybody else to whom it could refer.

MR. DENNIS EADIE.

Mr. Dennis Eadie said he had acted in a number of plays with the plaintiff. He had read the alleged libel, and had no doubt it referred to Mrs. Buckmaster. There was not the slightest truth in it.

Mr. Swift: Did you recognise the "man in the case," which are the words in the paragraph?—Yes.

Who was it?—"Dennis Eadie" was the actor's reply. (Laughter.)

Sir Frederick Low said he had intended to call Mr. Seymour Hicks, but that gentleman was too ill to attend.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and defendants called no evidence.

Sir Frederick Low commented in strong terms on the fact that no witness had been called for the defendants to say who the paragraph referred to if it did not refer to the plaintiff. "This publishing of offensive paragraphs," he said, "is an outrageous way of obtaining profit, and should be severely penalised."

Mr. Rigby Swift denied, on behalf of the defendants, that the paragraph referred to Miss Cooper.

Mr. Vachell, K. C., for the printers, contended that if the jury thought the plaintiff had been libelled they should only award small damages, seeing that Miss Cooper had not lost a single friend and nobody thought less of her because of the rumours and the publication of the libel.

Speaking with emphasis, the Lord Chief Justice, in his summing up, said if the gentleman who wrote the words wished to establish that he had not the plaintiff in his mind then the place to do that was the witness box. He could not merely shelter himself behind his counsel.

As stated, the jury, finding a verdict for the plaintiff awarded her £1,200 damages, and his lordship entered judgment accordingly with costs.

A GERMAN ANTISEPTIC.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THYMOL.

Hitherto the manufacture of the well-known antiseptic, thymol, has been practically confined to Germany, notwithstanding the fact that ajowan seeds, the oil from which is almost the sole source of commercial thymol, are grown on a large scale only in India, which has thus been supplying Germany with the raw material of a valuable industry. No further supplies of thymol being forthcoming from Germany, owing to the war, the price, says "The Times," had increased almost eightfold by September last, and is even now 21s. 6d. per lb., as against 5s. per lb. before the war.

There is every reason why the United Kingdom should now become the chief centre for the manufacture of thymol. The manufacturing process is quite simple, and ample supplies of ajowan seed are available in India. The Imperial Institute, which has devoted attention to this subject, has made inquiries in India, and is prepared to put intending British manufacturers of thymol in touch with Indian exporters of the seed.

Fortunately, too, a British possession can provide a substitute for thymol if such be required. This substance is carvacrol, which is obtained from oils derived from a variety of plants, but particularly from the origanum of Cyprus. At the instance of the Imperial Institute this Cyprus origanum oil is already being produced in commercial quantities from wild plants in Cyprus, and in 1913 was exported thence to the United Kingdom to the value of £980. It is believed that the plant can be cultivated profitably and on a large scale in Cyprus, and experiments in this direction are understood to have been begun.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting yesterday of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence it was reported that the number of written and personal inquiries at the Commercial Intelligence Branch in 1914 (exclusive of those received at the Foreign Samples Section) was 40,600, as compared with 16,700 in the previous year. Of these the number of inquiries in the last five months of 1914 was 29,700, against 7,400 in the corresponding period of 1913. The number of bulletins issued by the branch dealing in detail with enemy, trade in certain important classes of goods was 102, and the total number of copies distributed was over 330,000.

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Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
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Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
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I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwals (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask forit because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

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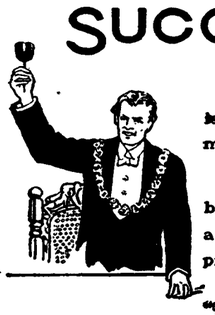

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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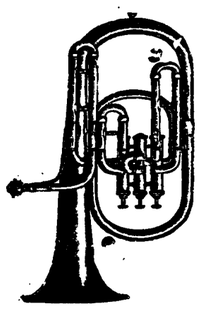

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PRACTICAL HINTS.

(From "Land and Water.")

AIR CUSHIONS.

If you hear a man speaking sneeringly of air cushions for campaigning work you may safely conclude that he is a novice at the game, for the experienced hand recognises the wisdom of getting as much comfort for his work as is possible, and luxury when he can obtain it. Especially in winter is an air cusion a benefit, for one often has no inclination to take off a coat to roll up for a pillow, and boots make an unsatisfactory pillow at the best of times. An air cusion that one can fold up and put away in a vest pocket—one that will stand hard wear—is a valuable accessory to a kit. It is possible to obtain this article at a price which places it within the reach not only of every officer, but of every man of the rank and file as well. The thing is of Japanese origin; it has been tried over a period of three years, and one that has been in constant use for that period of time will still stand being jumped on without losing any of its content of air. Now, when I see a thing like this which is of real service I feel that I ought to advertise it, for the idea and the manner in which it is carried out are worthy of all praise. For naval men this air cushion is not only useful under normal conditions, but it may be the means of saving life as well. It is not a rubbered article, and consequently is not affected by heat and cold; the only thing necessary in connection with its use is to see that it does not come into contact with any sharp edges or points after having been blown up.

A USEFUL SOCK.

Many men suffer from cold feet—in the literal sense of the words—and for these I recommend a sock made after the fashion of the heel-less slipper, with a sole and covern for the toes to be worn *inside* the ordinary sock. For cold feet come, not from having the top of the foot insufficiently protected, but from the sole being in contact with something which does not give sufficient warmth. A pair of these inner socks supplies the warmth at exactly the right place, made as they are of camel hair and wool. They are easily washable, and practically solve the problem of cold feet—in the literal and material sense.

THE PASSING OF THE SWORD.

It was an infantry officer who spoke about the passing of the sword, and, having had four months' experience of actual war work and come home on leave, he was of those who ought to know. He stated that for has own part he would rather have a loaded stick than a sword for close hand-to-hand fighting, clearing houses in street fighting, such as happens at times, and the sort of work in which infantry officers are likely to take part. The best sort of loaded stick is a leather-covered one—not pigskin for perference, but the kind of covering known as "plaited kangaroo hide," which may be either kangaroo or horse skin, but certainly does not soak up wet in the way that makes pigskin disagreeable. Being plaited, too, it is devoid of the stitches which come undone and make pigskin a nuisance. This idea of plaited hide is also being adopted as a covering for the canes which officers carry at home, and it makes a thoroughly serviceable and workmanlike-looking covering.

COATS.

Men who have been out to "the front" and have come back temporarily are placing orders in increasing numbers for "lambskin" lined coats for winter wear. This lambskin has an advantage over ordinary sheepskin in that it is lighter and more pliable, while, at the same time, it is absolutely windproof—a point specially appreciated by men engaged in motoring or any form of work which involves exposure to the wind. At the same time, the lambskin is much cheaper than most furs, and places a reliable windproof outer garment within the reach of men of small means. It needs a waterproof outer covering, and I have seen a "British warm" coat, lined lambskin and with waterproof exterior, made up at less than six pounds weight—a very important factor in view of the new postal regulations. It does not displace the admirable trench coat, of which I wrote a week or two ago, for this is a special garment for a special purpose. It fulfils that purpose to perfection, just as does the trench coat, and for men engaged actively, needing a light and efficient protection against wind and rain, it is a good thing.

CANTEENS.

The canteen or mess-box—a matter for the consideration of the officers of a company or unit rather than of individual officers,—has been produced in many forms and patterns, and its contents have been varied in a multitude of ways, but it may be said that the contents of the box ought to be only the things that will be really needed by the members of the mess for their meals; the limitations of active service do not admit of the carriage of luxuries for officers any more than for men, and no officers ought to attempt to carry luxuries in the way of table equipment. Inspection of a good mess-box designed for the needs of half a dozen officers revealed the following list of articles: A dozen enamelled plates, one enamelled teapot, six beakers (three-quarter pint size), one large box for the carriage of spare food, two meat dishes, one butter dish with cover for travelling security, two tin canisters, a 1½-pint wicker-covered flask, a sparklet syphon, a dozen metal-handled knives, the same number of forks, six each of dessert and tea spoons, two sauce bottles (stone), a pair of carvers, a tin opener, and a cork-screw.

PORTABILITY.

The whole of these goods were packed, easily and without trouble of fitting in, into a box which looked about eighteen inches long by nine inches in depth and width; it may have been a little more or a little less, but that was about the size. The box was made of "three-ply" wood, hide bound along the edges, and careful scrutiny of the list of its contents will show that there was not one article which would not be required every day by the users, and, at the same time, there was everything necessary to the table outfit of a mess. Further, the whole outfit, with the exception of the sauce bottles, was of metal, so that there would be no fear of breakages in transit. Numbers of this particular form of mess-box have already gone out for field use, and in form and nature of contents it seems one which can hardly be improved on.

PACK SADDLES.

With reference to the difficulty of keeping off a pack horse from the man leading it, especially an ammunition horse, a correspondent has written stating that "In India one sometimes sees pet tigers, panthers, etc., kept at a respectable distance by means of the leading chain being nailed to a narrow piece of wood. Apply this in the form of a slight, springly rod, fitted with snap-hook, and hooked on to the bridle of the pack animal; and it would enable the rider to keep his lead at a distance." But this expedient has already been tried; it works very well at a walk or at a careful trot with most animals, but for cross-country work at mixed paces—such as maxim teams are frequently called on to perform—it is a failure, and up to the present no satisfactory means of leading the pack animal has been evolved. With ammunition pack horses it seems that the only thing to be done is to modify the shape of the pack and get rid of the sharp corners of the ammunition boxes by carrying the ammunition ready loaded into the belts, as already suggested. The leading rod is, theoretically, a solution to the problem, but in practice it does not work out.

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RICHD LIPP, PIANOS. Grands and Uprights.

Many of these have not yet been opened from their original zinc-lined air-proof cases.

The public in making a purchase of any one of these Pianos may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy, as these pianos were purchased before the war began.

No more of these exquisite Pianos will be available for many years to come as apart from the fact that few if any of those artisans and workmen who were employed in the factories of the manufacturers mentioned above, will live through this GREAT WAR DELUGE, there is to be considered the terrible distress which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, factors which make any quick recovery of prosperity impossible.

Those who have not yet bought a Piano will do well to give our offer their serious attention.

	Catalogue Price Rs.	Reduced Price. Rs.		Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced. Price. Rs.
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„ Overstrung Upright	1,200	960	STEINWEG Overstrung Upright ..	1,200	960
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